AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auction Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

On Wabash-av., Corner of Fifty-ninth-st.

31 Feet Northwest Corner.
31 Feet Northeast Corner.
Lot 16 in Moody's Subdivision, fronting 30 feet on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.
Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, Block 18, fronting on Lexington-av.,

EGANDALE,

Between Elm (55th) and Walnut (54th) sts. Lots 34 and 35, Block 2, in Blanchard's Subdivision, in Sec. 25, Town 40.
Title perfect. Terms made known at the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES

Clothing, Piece Goods, Woollens, Cassimeres, Satinets, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. These goods are advanced upon and the orders are to close.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale OF 264 RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE PARK,

FRONTING ON South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McChestny, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., bet. Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co. AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

These Lots are finely situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park, and accessible by 20 DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city each day, and only two blocks each way from Depots.
Fine houses already built and occupied; streets finely graded; ground high and dry; in every respect FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.
Sale absolutely without reserve.
Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six months, $50 in one year, $50 in two years; balance in three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Contracts to date on day of sale.
Title unquestionable. Plats are now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, commencing at 9.30 a. m.
The entire stock of the Cincinnati Branch of a large Boston house, commission dealers in

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

will be closed peremptorily, to meet liabilities caused by the Boston fire.

A STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS

will be sold at the same time.
Retailers of fine goods have never had such an opportunity to stock up.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

500 Army Overcoats,
500 Dress Coats,
500 Cavalry Jackets,
500 Cavalry Pants.
A large line of HATS and CAPS.
A line of CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

SPECIAL SALE.

On MONDAY morning, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, a special sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, &c., in order to make room for other goods arriving.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH MERINOS

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, 100 pcs. Fine Thibets and Cashmeres in all the fashionable colors. The best lot of goods ever offered at auction in Chicago.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF Condemned Houses!

On WEDNESDAY MORN'G, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Western-av., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office, 63 Canal-st. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

We shall sell AT AUCTION,

At our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, at 2 p. m., the splendid corner property at

WOODLAWN STATION,

Consisting of Lots 38, 41 and 42, being 150 feet on Sixty-fourth-st., and 150 feet on Grace-av., two minutes' walk from Station.

THEY MUST BE SOLD!

Terms 1-2 cash, bal. 1 year with 8 per cent interest. Also, Lot on State-st., near Thirty-first, if not sold previously, and Lot on

Michigan-st., near Dearborn.

We have a list of choice property TO BE CLOSED OUT, situate in all parts of the city and suburbs, and invite the attention of parties desiring to invest.
T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1872. NUMBER 92.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HEREAFTER, the Business Office and Editorial Rooms of

THE TRIBUNE

WILL BE IN THE

NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING,

CORNER

Dearborn and Madison-sts.

ALBUMS.

Photograph Albums

A Large and Choice line of

50, 100 and 200 Picture ALBUMS,

Now in stock. Also a full line of

HARDING'S ALBUMS,

For sale at lowest rates.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING MATERIALS AND Building Felt.

Send for Circular and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 Monroe-st., Chicago.

HARDWARE.

MAY & CO., Hardware and Metals,

14, 16, 18 and 20 Oliver-st., BOSTON.

We hereby give notice that our store

WAS NOT DESTROYED

By the recent Fire, and we are prepared to fill all orders with our usual promptness.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

[illegible] transplanted during the coming [illegible]. Parties desiring [illegible] send in their orders early, so we can [illegible] before the frost sets in.
NELSON & BENSON, 129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.
FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN. CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 37.

MANSARD ROOFS.

Fire-Proof Mansard Roofs!

UNION FOUNDRY WORKS,

N. S. BOUTON, President,
Corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., Chicago,
Are prepared to furnish STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF Roofs on short notice. Accurate estimates given on application.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 160 East Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

Westchester Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1837.
Cash Assets Nov. 9, 1872,
$647,294.07.
Losses at Boston will not exceed $100,000.

STAR Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Cash Assets Nov. 9, 1872.
$404,326.51.
Voluntary assessment of Stockholders $50,000, making total assets Nov. 16, 1872,
$454,326.51.
Loss in Boston will not exceed $125,000.

ST. NICHOLAS Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Cash Assets,
$300,000.00,
Nov. 1, 1872. Boston loss less than $15,000.

ATLANTIC Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I.

Cash Assets,
$350,000.00,
Nov. 1, 1872. Boston loss will not exceed $100,000.

We are issuing Policies in above named substantial Companies, on Stores, Merchandise, Dwellings, and other property, at adequate rates.

TEALL & FISHER, Agents, 148 LASALLE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELLINGTON BROS. & CO.

Were uninjured by the fire, and are doing business as usual at 66 Chauncy-st., corner of Bedford, Boston.

SIMEON W. KING,
United States Commissioner's Court,
Held at 167 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.
Mr. King is not only UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER FOR THIS DISTRICT, but also Commissioner of Deeds for ALL the States and Territories, an Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, and Passport Officer at Chicago. Governmental and Legal business promptly attended to. Depositions taken and deeds acknowledged for any State or Territory.

Dr. G. Bjerkness,
347 Milwaukee-av., takes the liberty to inform the public that he has arrived from Christiania, Norway, where he has for 5 years been with the City Hospital, and afterwards having 3 years' practice, has acquired Prof. Boeck's celebrated Syphy inoculating method of vaccinating patients, guaranteeing satisfactory treatment. External disease cured. G. BJERKNESS, 347 Milwaukee-av.

DR. W. C. HUNT
Has removed to the CLARENDON HOUSE. Telegraph office in the Hotel, where messages can be received from all stations of the W. U. Telegraph Co.
West Side Office: 318 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A first-class Safe, of large size, as good as new, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

FLOUR.

Choice brands white winter and spring flour, for sale by
LYON & KING, Commission Merchants, 182 South Water-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A good advertising canvasser. Call at 107 Fifth-av., on the fourth floor, up stairs.

WANTED.

Several first-class Life Insurance Solicitors to work for the best company in the United States. Very liberal terms to the right men.
W. J. BARNEY, General Agent National Life Insurance Co., of U. S. A., [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSH BILLINGS

Will tell the people of Chicago to-night, how much

"THE PENSIVE COCKROACH"

Dreads MANN'S ROACH POWDER.
BELL MANN & CO., No. 330 Wabash-av.

HALLIDAY & ROBERTS,
Wedding and Party Cards, Fine Stationery
872 WABASH-AV.
Orders of [illegible], new and unique.

POLITICAL.

The Oglesby-Washburne Senatorial Question in Springfield.

The Alabama Legislature at a Dead-Lock—How Both Sides Organized.

The Indiana Legislature—Appointment of Committees.

Latest from Arkansas—Both Parties Claim the State.

Additional Returns of Majorities.

THE ILLINOIS UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—Governor Oglesby has been in this city for several days, taking a preliminary survey of the situation on the Senatorial subject, the principal topic in political circles. He says little, simply stating that this is hardly the proper time to announce himself as a candidate, especially as there is a tacit understanding in the Republican party that he is to have the place. On that tacit understanding he places infinite reliance. His friends say he must be made Senator; that it would be too bad to go back on him; that he fought gallantly through the campaign; that everybody understood he was running for the Senatorship; that the people cheered at the meetings for the next Senator; that it will be hard work to beat him, and that he is eminently fitted for the position. It seems that the Governor has been making no special exertion, but he has not followed Logan's tactics of pledging members to vote for him; that he deems it derogatory to the dignity of the position to seek by direct personal appeal, and trusts to a sort of spontaneous movement in his favor when the Legislature convenes. His adherents do not seem to have estimated his strength, nor can they name the members who will vote for him. Promises do not seem to have been extorted from any one, and so far there are but few Republicans who are not perfectly free to do as they choose when the question comes before them in their legislative capacity. The race has, therefore, not fairly begun, and the field is yet open for entries.

Washburne's presence in the State Capital puzzles the Governor's friends. They inquire what he is doing this cold weather away from sunny France. Why he has been exploring the interior of the State, when he has not long ago, denied that he is a candidate. These interrogatories puzzle them, and they have concluded that their favorite has another contest before him. They do not think, however, that Washburne can beat Oglesby; that he would be regarded as the Administration candidate, and Democrats would vote for Oglesby to spite General Grant; that Beveridge would make a good Governor; that it was understood at the time of the nomination that Beveridge was to be Governor; that Beveridge's qualifications for that place were then canvassed; that he ran behind his ticket on account of his temperance proclivities; that he was scratched by Germans only, and that the voters outside of that nationality were in sympathy with him on the liquor question. Oglesby's friends defend Beveridge with zeal, and are inclined to believe he does not injure their candidate by being his possible successor.

Washburne's friends point to his brilliant record abroad, to his devotion to the interests of his constituents when at home, and to his ability and fitness for the Senate. They claim that his extended experience in Congress would enable him to at once resume a leading position in the Senate, and reflect immediate lustre upon the State; that the Germans are for him as a reward for his services to their countrymen during the French war, and to keep Beveridge from being Governor; that Oglesby was really not a candidate for the Senate since June last; that he wrote a letter in that month to the Chicago *Evening Journal*, saying that he was running for Governor; that the latter was in reply to the charge that he simply desired the Governorship as a stepping-stone to the Senate; but the letter left the inference that he would serve his time as Governor, and that though he might rather be Senator, the people preferred he should duplicate his former excellent administration of the Executive Department.

There is believed to be a third Richmond in the field in the shape of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom. He denies that he is a candidate, but if, in the mutations of the contest, it should fall to his lot to be offered the prize, he could not, and would not, refuse it. He had a high opinion of Washburne, with whom he was associated for many years in Congress, and thought he would be a formidable candidate and a first-rate Senator. His leaning was rather in the direction of Oglesby, but he was pledged to neither.

Logan is said to favor Cullom more than Oglesby or Washburne. He owes Cullom one. Cullom came from Washington to help him defeat Oglesby. Cullom is said to be his first choice; Oglesby his second, and Washburne his third. Cullom is to be elected Speaker as a preliminary movement; that will give him a decided start, as he will have the appointment of the Committees.

Scammon is comparatively unknown here, and is never mentioned. He may be counted out of the race in this part of the State.

There is now a prospect of a three-cornered fight, one of the parties looking on until the other two are nearly exhausted, when he may take a hand in an attempt to send both to grass. There is a prevalent opinion that Oglesby is entitled to the place, if there is such a thing as political fair-play, and that had he made the canvass without being a candidate for Governor, or even had some other Lieutenant, it would be almost impossible to beat him.

The Governor left for Chicago to-night.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—Both branches met at 2 p. m.

In the Senate, the President announced the Standing Committees, after which a number of new propositions were introduced, the most important of which were bills to abolish the office of Agent of State; to allow upon judgments the same interests as the contracts on which they were based, and a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Public Printer, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House joint resolution prohibiting the payment of the Wabash and Erie Canal bonds, was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

To the resolution previously adopted, the House went into the Committee of the Whole upon the Governor's message, and appropriately referred the various subjects which he discussed and the recommendations he made.

Pursuant to a resolution of that body, the Senate Chamber is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late John W. Burson, whose eligibility to his seat occupied a large portion of the time of the Senate at its last session, resulting in his expulsion.

The Committees in both branches being organized, legislation will now commence in earnest, and there seems to be a disposition to make this a working session.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Recent press despatches from Alabama convey an erroneous impression, regarding the complexion of the Lower House of the Legislature of that State. Complete returns received by Democratic and Liberal politicians here show that, including the four members from Marengo County who were arrested by the United States Marshal last Saturday, the Radicals would have a small majority. If those four members are deterred from participating in the election for United States Senator, which occurs by law on the 26th inst., the Radicals will have at least twenty-five majority on joint ballot. The candidates are ex-Governor Perry, Judge Reynolds, and the Hon. George E. Spencer. The incumbent, Spencer, so manipulated affairs during the recent canvass, as to secure to himself the support of some of the Democrats, and, it is stated, many of the Liberal members. He therefore goes into the contest with a positive strength which is superior to his opponent's. Governor Perry's name will only be brought forward as a compromise candidate, in the event of Spencer failing to receive a majority on the first ballot.

Ned Webster, of New York, has gone down to Montgomery to aid Spencer, and it is understood that he is well provided with effective sinews from Wall street, with which to accomplish that object.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—The official vote of the State, as recorded in the State Department, gives Grant 240,387, and Greeley 183,679. The total vote is 424,056. Grant's majority is 56,118. The official vote of 1868 was 449,443, which is 25,378 more than was cast in 1872. Grant's vote is 9,896 less in 1872 than in 1868.

Oglesby received 238,420 votes, and Koerner 196,996. Oglesby's majority is 41,424.

The official vote in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District elects W. J. Crews, of Lawrence County, over Edwin Harlan, by 51 majority. Harlan's election has been regarded as certain, and his name appears in all the lists published, but the official vote settles the question against him.

The Legislature will be constituted: Senate, Republican, 33; Opposition, 18; House, Republican, 88; Opposition, 65; Republican majority on joint ballot, 37.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18.—The Alabama Legislature convened to-day. At 12 o'clock Lieutenant Governor Moren, who holds over by the Constitution until his successor is qualified, called the Senate to order in the Senate Chamber. Eighteen Senators were sworn in, and the Senate adjourned.

In the hall of the House, Mr. Hubbard, Speaker of the last House, and who holds over by the Constitution until his successor is elected and qualified, called the members to order, and, on the call of the roll of counties, forty-five Representatives presented themselves, and were sworn in.

There not being a quorum, the House adjourned until 12 m. to-morrow.

Every member in each House at the Capital, appearing to-day, was a Conservative.

The Republicans met at the United States Court-room, and organized with a member of each branch in the chair. This makes two Legislatures in Alabama. Five Conservatives were absent, but will arrive to-night. The three at Marengo, who were arrested yesterday, hold certificates of election, but they have been carried to Mobile. This would make 53 Conservative members in the Conservative branch; 51 is a quorum.

The Republicans are said to have sworn in 52 in their branch, claiming and seating three from Marengo and three from Barbour Counties, but who do not hold certificates of election from the Secretary of State.

The Conservatives from Barbour County who hold certificates were arrested this afternoon, but they promptly gave bonds to appear at the next term of the United States Court, and were discharged.

There is considerable excitement, but no disturbance yet. To-morrow will probably make new developments.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION FRAUDS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Upon application of Governor Warmoth, Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, to-day granted an injunction restraining James Longstreet, John Lynch, F. J. Herron, and Jacob Hawkins from acting as members of the Election Returning Board. Governor Warmoth to-day made an affidavit against James Longstreet, John Lynch, F. J. Herron, *et al.*, charging them with the violation of the Election law of the State. They were bailed in $2,000 each. The case of Herron against Wharton, for Secretary of State, was postponed until to-morrow. The case of Kellogg against the State Returning Board, of which Governor Warmoth is President, comes up to-morrow in the United States Court.

THE VOTE OF WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—The official canvass of this, Wayne County, was declared to-day, and on the leading candidates footed up as follows: For President, Grant, 12,186; Greeley, 9,291; O'Conor, 227; Black, 54.

For Governor, Bagley, Republican, 12,581; Blair, Liberal, 9,050.

For Congressman, Field, Republican, 11,703; Bagg, Democratic, 9,343; O'Conor, 195; scattering, 11.

All the Republican county officers were elected by majorities ranging from 2,113 to 4,568.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 18.—The Reform Republicans are holding a meeting to-night, claiming the election of the Reform State ticket. A few days since the Republicans fired a canon in honor of the election of their ticket. Both parties still claim the State.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The *Evening Journal*, taking the unofficially reported majorities for Kings, New York, Otsego, Putnam, Rockland, and Schoharie Counties, and the official majorities for the remainder of the State, makes Grant's majority 53,581, and Dix's 53,558.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18.—At the Kennebec *Journal* office, returns from the entire state, with the exception of twenty small towns and plantations, give Grant a majority of 31,789. This is the smallest vote cast for President since 1820.

WISCONSIN RETURNS.

MADISON, Nov. 18.—Official returns from all but six counties, and complete reports from all the rest but one, give 18,438 majority for Grant.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—The Present Cold Snap.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Probabilities—The barometer will fall in the Northwest, and thence to Indiana and Michigan, with southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow to-morrow. From the Ohio Valley to the Gulf Coast, falling barometer, to-morrow, with cloudy weather and southwesterly winds, veering to northwesterly. On the Lower Lakes, clearing, partly cloudy weather, and southwesterly winds, extending, with increasing cloudiness, to the New England and Middle States. In the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 18.—The weather is intensely cold the thermometer standing at 6 degrees above zero to-day.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 18.—Last night the thermometer stood at four degrees above zero. The river is frozen over at this point, and no more boats are expected to arrive.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 18.—Last night was the coldest of the season, the mercury being below zero.

Trains on the Sioux City & St. Paul Road are still snowbound.

Navigation is about closed. The river is full of heavy floating ice, and a number of steamers have been compelled to abandon their trips and go into quarters here.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 18.—Winter set in rude and rough, with a sharp spurt of snow last Friday. This morning was the coldest of the season, the thermometer going down within a few degrees of zero. The weather was freezing cold all day. The river is full of floating ice, which, it is feared, will close over by morning.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—The weather is cold and wintry, and rivermen consider navigation closed. With the exception of 1857, this is the shortest season of navigation in twenty-two years. The first boat through Lake Pepin arrived here April 23, and the season is 208 days long. Leading officers of the Sioux City road have been snowed up for four or five days between here and Sioux City. They got over the blockade to-day, on foot, and will be home to-morrow.

New Orleans was visited by three fires yesterday, which destroyed property, in the aggregate, to the value of $50,000.

WASHINGTON.

Native Virginia Radicals Want the Carpet-Baggers Thrust Out of Office.

The Pension Bureau Wants $30,480,000 for the Next Fiscal Year.

Interesting Statistics from the Patent Office.

Senator Morgan Advocated for the Treasury.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA "CARPET-BAGGERS."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Efforts are being made by certain Radical parties in Virginia to induce the President to remove several prominent "carpet-bag" Federal officials in that State. Senator Lewis and Congressman-elect Smith, of Richmond, called on him, a few days ago, and intimated this desire. They claimed that native Virginians are at once entitled to the credit of carrying the State for Grant, and declared their majority would have been greater if the "carpet-baggers" had not interfered. The President said something non-committal about the Civil Service, and the consultation ended.

To-day, Rush Burgess, who has resided in Virginia twenty-two years, and who is at present Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond, called on the President for the purpose of counteracting the influence of the anti-carpet-baggers, and received more positive assurances of a thorough enforcement of both the Civil Tenure act and the Civil Service system.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The statement is made by Government officers having charge of the subject, that a company in New York are now making arrangements by which reduced rates of transportation will be secured them. It is well known that many inventors, with their products, will be in attendance on the Exposition, and the managers of the excursion party will arrange matters for them through the Patent Office, and for educators, and scientific men generally, through the Bureau of Education. Several lodges of Knight Templars and other orders will make excursions to Europe and will attend the Exposition. These, too, have made arrangements with the New York Companies, who have charge of the excursion.

THE PENSION REPORT.

In the annual report of Hon. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, it is shown that there were on file unadjudicated June 30, 1872, claims of invalid pensioners; 33,762 claims of widowers, orphans, and dependent relatives, and 11,580 of soldiers and widows of the war of 1812; total, 82,578 claims. The Commissioner estimates that the claims on account of the war of 1812 will be disposed of by the 1st of May next. He states that the investigation of frauds continues to receive special attention, with such gratifying results, both in detection and repression of wrong doing, as to demand the continuance of the present policy.

It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commission are now engaged in preparing their annual report to Congress, and no public session was held to-day. Since their last report they have examined and will soon adjust several thousand claims, the majority of which are for small amounts. Many questions of importance were discussed in their last report, and the coming one will not probably be very lengthy or contain many suggestions. It is looked for eagerly by the claimants, however.

PATENT REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1872, has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The number of applications for patents during that year was 19,587; number of applications for extension, 234; for the registry of trade marks, 589. Issued 13,620 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates of registry of trade marks, and 31,000 caveats were filed. The fee from all sources amounted to $700,054.86. The total expenditures were $623,553.90. The receipts over the expenditures were $77,460.96. The Commissioner of Patents stated that his office has outgrown its original plan of organization, in 1838, and that it is now absolutely necessary to secure to inventors and to the country the benefits of the patent system. He urges the importance of separating the Patent Office from the Department, and states the evils of the association of the office with the Department is scarcely felt under the administration of the present Secretary, as he has recognized the fact that the work of the Patent Office is radically different from that of other bureaus, providing different qualifications on the part of its employes, and, hence, he has not interfered with its peculiar duties. In conclusion, the Commissioner urges the necessity for more working room, and room for the files of his office.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THOSE CABINET RUMORS.

NEW YORK Nov. 18.—The *Post* says New York city is entitled to fill Secretary Boutwell's place, if the latter succeeds Henry Wilson in the Senate. It nominates ex-Governor Morgan for the Treasury Department in terms of enthusiastic praise. It believes Morgan will not decline the position, as he did from the hands of President Lincoln. Morgan then preferred not to resign his seat in the Senate.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

If President Grant enforces Civil Service Reform in this city, Mr. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port, whose resignation takes effect Jan. 1, will be succeeded by Deputy James L. Benedict, who has been connected with the Custom House for many years.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Internal Revenue affairs in New York, at present, are rather mixed, owing to the expected consolidation of all the collection districts throughout the country, according to a law passed at the last session of Congress, making 85 districts out of 283. The President is compelled to take action on the subject by the first of January next. It is only a matter of speculation as to the number of districts this city will have allowed as its quota. Supervisor S. B. Dutcher is at present in Washington, on business connected with this subject.

DINED AND WINED.

The Philadelphia *Press*, to-day, says:

President Grant was entertained on Saturday night by the well-known club bearing the name of the night on which they meet. The reception was held in its due turn at the house of George W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger*. His Excellency arrived in town early in the evening. The club, which derives its personnel from the higher vocations of the law, medicine, letters, and politics, was fully represented; but, besides these, there were present Hon. William M. Evarts, E. J. Jennings, of the New York *Times*, William Scribner, publisher, W. S. Dinsmore, Fred. Lovejoy, George Jones, George Opdyke, and John Hoey, all of whom came from New York, and R. Stewart Latrobe and wife and John H. Latrobe, of Baltimore.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SENSIBLE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The delegation of Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri, who arrived several days ago from Nebraska and Kansas, had a talk with Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker, to-day, in which they expressed the desire of their people that one-half the proceeds of their reservation, which is soon to be sold, may be invested and held by the Government as a school fund for their children.

CENSUS REPORT.

The first volume of the Census Report is now printed and ready for binding. It is expected that the distribution of copies will be authorized in the course of a fortnight.

THE CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

A letter has been received by the Treasury Department from one McLaughlin substantially denying his previous statement relative to the new Chicago Marine Hospital. McLaughlin had charged that irregularities existed. Dr. John M. Woodworth, the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says, concerning the new Chicago objectionable on account of the distance from the port. It is believed that a suitable hospital could have been constructed for one-fourth of the cost of this one. It is deemed advisable, for sanitary reasons, not to occupy the new hospital before spring, even if completed during the winter.

NIGHT AND DAY.

The Bureau of Engraving and printing of the Treasury Department now employs over 800 persons, and is engaged day and night in printing fractional currency and Internal Revenue stamps, under the recent act of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT TO SOLICITOR GENERAL BRISTOW.

The following is the President's letter accepting the resignation of Solicitor General Bristow:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation of the office of Solicitor General, this day tendered, permit me to express the regret I feel at severing official relations with one who has filled his trust with so much zeal and ability. Being the first Solicitor General under the Government of the United States, it has been your privilege, though accompanied with arduous labor, to organize that Department. All who have come in official contact with you bear witness to the efficiency with which the service of organizing and managing the affairs of the office have been conducted. In the new field of labor laid out for yourself, you take with you the assurances of my best wishes for your future success, and the confidence that you cannot fail. I thank you heartily for the kind words contained in your letter of resignation towards me personally, and my administration of the office entrusted to me by the people, to whom I shall ever feel grateful. With high regard, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. B. H. BRISTOW, Solicitor General, U. S.

APPOINTED.

Levi E. Dudley has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New Mexico.

TO BE PRESENT.

Six New York, one Maryland, and three Pennsylvania regiments have signified their intention of participating in the inauguration ceremonies of President Grant, on the 4th of March next.

RESIGNED.

William P. Sherman, Chief of the Stamp Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has resigned, to take effect Jan. 1. It is understood that Sherman has been appointed Treasurer of the New York & Erie Railroad. The vacancy will be filled under the Civil Service regulations.

CONVALESCENT.

Governor Cooke, who has been confined to his house for several days, is better to-day.

CHEROKEE LAND DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the celebrated Cherokee land case in favor of Joy, the purchaser of the lands from the tribe, holding that, as the United States has not enforced forfeiture against the Indians for taking part in the rebellion, that the title could not be impaired by its entry and occupation by settlers, whose title is declared void.

ANOTHER DECISION.

The Court also decided that brigadiers are not entitled to the increased commutations of rations given officers of and below the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, by act of 1865, thus sustaining the action of the Pay Department in the case of General Hunt, and reversing the decision of the Court of Claims.

THE NEW YORK POST ON BOUTWELL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Post*, to-day, in an editorial on Mr. Boutwell and his successor in the Treasury, says:

Should Mr. Boutwell be translated to the Senate as the successor of Mr. Wilson, he need only desire the same measure of usefulness and success that has rewarded his career as a Cabinet Minister. His faithful collection of the revenues, and his rigorous appropriation of them to the reduction of the National debt, contributed more than all other influences combined to the re-election of President Grant.

After an allusion to the Republicanizing influence in the Old World of Boutwell's monthly statements, announcing the steady and rapid reduction of the National debt, the *Post* adds:

The credit of reading this lesson in financial administration to the world is to be divided between the people who furnished money, the Minister who applied it, and the President who has sustained him in it, and any statesman may justly envy the share which belongs to Mr. Boutwell.

BOUTWELL'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

The *Post* says an impression prevails that Edwin D. Morgan will be called to the Treasury, a position offered him by President Lincoln, but which he declined, preferring to remain in the Senate, and adds:

There are few, if any, of our public men who have had such large and varied political experience, and none who would bring to the administration of our National finances more of the qualities which would inspire confidence in our securities at home and abroad, or who would support the President with more prudent counsel.

NEW YORK.

How Wealthy Criminals Get New Trials—Committee of Seventy—Thurlow Weed—Indignant Insurance Men—Foreign Missions—Swiss Celebration—Benevolence—The Tweed Case—The Stokes Trial—Fatal Accident—Deliberate Murder—Rosenzweig, the Abortionist, to Have a New Trial—Suspension of the Washington Fire Insurance Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The power of convicts with bank accounts to get their cases reopened in New York is exemplified to-day by announcements that both "Dutch" Heinrich and the abortionist Rosenzweig were to have new trials. Dutch Heinrich is reputed to be the most skillful sneak-thief in the country, but many intelligent persons, including reporters who followed his trial closely, have doubted his committing the particular bank robbery for which he was convicted, a few months ago, and sent to Sing Sing for ten years. It is reported that two New York sneak-thieves, called "Pepperman" Joe and Johnny Price, are now known to have performed that job. The loophole through which Heinrich will have a second trial is his exclusion as a witness in his own behalf, because he had previously served a term in prison. Since he was placed in the Penitentiary recently, Heinrich has feigned insanity, and made an ingenious, but unsuccessful, attempt to escape.

Rosenzweig, who caused the death of Alice Bowlsby, and tried to ship her remains by railway in a trunk, was sentenced last November for seven years. He has also been awarded a new trial, on several legal exceptions to the admissibility of certain evidence as to previous offences committed by Rosenzweig.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Committee of Seventy will decide to-morrow evening whether it will continue in existence or not. Some of its members think it wise to preserve the organization to support Mayor-elect Havemeyer, who, being a Democrat, and elected by the Republicans, is without present political backing.

Thurlow Weed is slowly recovering from his recent severe indisposition.

Insurance circles are excited over rumors that the Judges in an adjoining county are ready to appoint Receivers upon *ex parte* statements, with a view of making money out of the misfortunes of companies. The underwriters say that they will resist all such action, and hope that the next Legislature will so improve the law that companies temporarily affected by the great disaster may not be pushed into liquidation on the *ex parte* statements of any one actuated by motives of malice or gain.

The Methodist Church has appropriated for foreign missions $348,836, being $102,837 in excess of last year. The total amount appropriated for mission purposes, foreign and domestic, is $859,425.

Swiss residents in this city celebrated, by a banquet last evening, the five hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of their country's independence.

The Society Alsace-Lorraine expended $1,315 last month in relieving their expatriated countrymen who had arrived here. The fund for this purpose has reached nearly $10,000.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day, application was made for an order compelling the District Attorney to furnish William M. Tweed with lists of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, specifying the witnesses applicable to each indictment. A motion was also made to arraign Tweed, who was in the court.

A motion to fix an early day for the trial of Edward Stokes for the murder of Fisk was also made. A decision will be made in each case to-morrow.

The full bench of the Supreme Court, to-day, set aside the conviction of Rosenzweig, the famous abortionist, who was sentenced last November to seven years' imprisonment, for the murder of Alice Bowlsby and packing the remains in a trunk for transportation from the city, and ordered a new trial. Rosenzweig will be brought immediately to this city.

The Washington Fire Insurance Company, of this city, has suspended, owing to their losses in the Boston fire. The President says they cannot pay more than fifty cents on the dollar.

The annual meeting of the Friends of the Missions of the Methodist Church was held to-day, in the Central Methodist Church.

By the breaking of a platform on the third floor of the new *Herald* building, this afternoon, five workmen were precipitated into the basement, and John McNamara, John Farrell, and John McCurdy were, it is believed, fatally injured.

The general term of the Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Court below in the case of the notorious "Dutch" Heinrich, sentenced to State Prison in the General Sessions, for the robbery of bonds, and granted him a new trial.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The improvement in the tone of the London market continues. The turning point was last Wednesday. The shipments of $3,000,000 in gold from here has materially helped affairs in London, and it is believed these shipments will suffice. Foreign bankers here are taking this view of the situation, and are, in some cases, lending their sixty-day sterling bills to the large holders of stocks.

The Boston fire has affected the mercantile credits more than the call loan market, and whatever bad results we are to feel here, it is believed, will be felt later on. In the meantime, stoppage to a certain extent of business in Boston, it is expected, will in a short time release, for temporary use on call, a good deal of money. Boston balances in our banks have increased during the past week, notwithstanding the fact that we have shipped some currency to Boston. We are still, however, sending currency, chiefly legal-tenders, as National Bank notes are scarce, to the South and West. Applications for discounts at the banks are large, and in open market buyers of paper discriminate closely, and the best double named does not pass below 12 per cent.

Until the full effect of the mercantile losses by Boston can be obtained, this discrimination will work against a free movement of paper. Many insurance companies have money loaned out on call in Wall street, some of which has already been called in, and more will be called as soon as the losses are adjusted. These facts are inducing increased caution in all directions.

MONEY.

The market was stringent to-day, especially in the afternoon. Early in the day borrowers on call with stock collaterals paid 7 per cent gold, but rates steadily hardened, and late business was at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent per diem.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy and lower under a limited demand and an increased supply. Some of the bankers have been loaning their bills on stock collaterals, and the same are pressing on the market. There is also a better supply of cotton and other commercial bills.

GOLD

was dull during the greater part of the day at 113⅛ to 113⅜, but late in the afternoon a little firmer, and some few sales were made at 113½.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened irregular, first advancing slightly and then losing the advance. Owing to the dearness of money in the afternoon the market fell off ⅛ to ⅛. The business was light throughout.

The *Evening Post* says: "We are unable yet to make the announcement by authority that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company will issue a consolidated mortgage instead of putting out $10,000,000 of convertible bonds, but have little doubt that the former method of raising the money for the company will be adopted. It is noticeable that there is an unusual amount of money-raising by railroads this season. The railroad business is good, and some of the new debts created by roads are for increased facilities, and not to pay dividends on existing share capital."

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds closed quiet and firm.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for flour was light, with less pressure to sell the medium grades. The cold weather induces more firmness. There is some inquiry for shipping brands for future delivery. Family grades are without important change. At the close, the market was irregular, and easier for medium, and firm for low grades, with some demand. Family brands [illegible] Wheat opened firmer, with more inquiry, the demand chiefly for export. Winter firmly held, and offered less freely. The market closes 2c higher for spring, and firmer for winter. Pork was dull and rather weak. Mess, seller the month, was offered at $15.12½. Cut meats generally quiet on spot. Bacon active for future, but quiet on spot, with long clear quoted at 8¾ @8⅞c. Sales of about 3,000 boxes short clear for winter months at 7¾c. Lard was quiet and rather unsettled for Western, for which 8⅛c was bid on the spot, and 8⅜, asked.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Burning of an Elevator—Loss, $800,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The large storehouse of Woodruff & Robinson, at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building covered an area 130 by 200 feet, and was five stories in height. It had a grain elevator seven stories high. The fire is believed to have originated in the journals of the grain elevator. The flames spread with surprising rapidity. At one time it was feared that the flames would spread to the shipping in the river, and many vessels had to be towed from their moorings. Large quantities of grain and sugar were destroyed in the store. The machinery was also completely ruined. The grain destroyed was valued at $400,000. It belonged to various firms in New York, and was insured. The building was owned by Wm. Beach, and leased by Woodruff & Robinson. The latter lose $50,000 on the machinery; fully insured. The building was valued at $150,000, and was insured as follows: Firemen's, $12,500; Merchants, $12,500; Nassau, $10,000; Phœnix, $10,000; Ætna, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Sterling, $10,000, and $10,000 in another company, leaving Beach's loss not covered by insurance $65,000. The total destruction by fire is about $800,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

THE FAR WEST.

Suicides in San Francisco—Laura Fair to Lecture—The Brotherton Forgeries—Diamond Hunters Driven Away by the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—W. C. Watkins committed suicide in this city to-day, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Martin Hass last night attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat, and shot himself through the hand, inflicting a flesh wound. The wound in his throat may prove mortal.

Laura D. Fair is to lecture at Platt's Hall this week, on the subject, "Wolves in the Fold." Much indignation is expressed at the woman's audacity.

Silas Stone, R. M. Lee, and Mrs. Pleasant are before the Grand Jury for aiding the Brothertons to escape.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 18.—A private letter from New Mexico, from the Salt Lake diamond expedition, reports the party driven from the diamond grounds by the Ute Indians. A fight is imminent. The party claim to have made valuable locations. They call for machinery to work the grounds.

GENERAL MEADE.

Memorial Meeting of the Business Men of Philadelphia—The Fund for the Family.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—A memorial meeting in respect to the memory of the late General Meade was held this afternoon in the Academy of Music. Members of the Union League attended in a body. Bishop Stevens opened the proceedings with prayer, after which General Humphrey pronounced an oration. A series of resolutions were then adopted, and the proceedings were brought to a close by Mr. Gibbons, who made a short address. A large crowd witnessed the proceedings, which were very interesting.

The business men of the city have nearly completed a fund of $100,000 for the family of General Meade.

The Poultry Plague.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Along the line of the Hudson River a terrible disease has broken out among the poultry. Chickens are dying by hundreds and the turkeys, geese and ducks now in the market show signs of the malady. The disease appears to be assuming the form of a destructive pestilence among domestic fowls.

WYOMING.

A November in the Mountains—Diamond-Hunting—Mining Excitement.

Finding Precious Stones—Immense Tract to be Explored—Wild Animals.

Acquisitiveness of the Indians—Mormon Policy Toward the Redskins—The Nauvoo Legion.

The Story of the Mormon Bible—Death of Washakie—His Character—Evanston and Its Surroundings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EVANSTON, Wyoming Territory, Nov. 11, 1872.

A November in the Rocky Mountains may be characterized in homely phrase as "snug." The wind from the snow-covered mountains howls dismally about, as if it were the abiding-place of a million lost spirits wailing in agony. The snow glints and glistens, and creeps through the crevices in the walls of the house, and storm-clouds roll their appalling and gigantic forms across the face of Heaven. It is impossible to see anything at any considerable distance, on account of the falling snow-flakes. The cottonwood and aspen trees have dropped their foliage, while the sturdy and upright pines seem to exult in their strength, and defy all storms, coming from what direction they may. Happy is he who has a good covering over his head; and thrice happy is the Shoshonee Indian whose skin-lodge is in perfect condition and able to bear up against the blast. These lodges in the willow-thickets beside the icy streams look quaint enough, and the people therein appear contented.

Here I am going through the excitement of a diamond fever, and my friends are hunting diamond mines. I have owned many silver mines in Nevada, a gold mine in Wyoming Territory, and now perchance I may get an interest in some diamond-diggings! All of this sounds pretty big; but, when I state the fact that I never realized one dollar on all of my mining interests, certainly no one will envy me. I have paid out many a dollar to "honest miners" for working in my claims, and have done some pretty responsible work myself with pick and shovel, but have yet to receive the first dime of income. Doubtless many people will ask, "Why do you continue delving when you have such poor success?" The fact is, the sight of a string of mules laden with bacon, flour, sugar, and coffee, and a dozen bearded and resolute men, well mounted and armed, and about to start for new mining-fields, is the very one thing on earth to raise the hair on an old miner's back. Do you think you could prevent his entering into the spirit of the thing? Oh, no, my friend! Human nature is very weak, and these miners would go to the "new diggings" if they knew it would "take the last button off of Gabe's coat." There is no resisting the impulse to pack up and start off; and, let me tell you, bear-hunting and deer-hunting, with all the excitement connected therewith, are nothing compared with gold and diamond-hunting. They do say that, below the grand old range of the Uintah Mountains, there are diamond-fields of immense extent and great richness. [illegible] myself I can [illegible] believe in them. It does one good to become engaged in a real live mining excitement; there is nothing like it to make a man stir around and bring the blood to the surface; and nothing will be of so much benefit to Wyoming Territory as these mines are supposed to be along the southern border. Should they prove to be rich, there will be a great immigration hither next spring, and business will be correspondingly brisk. To see the miners, with their outfit, disappearing on the road that leads over the hills, and thence round the base of the mountains, making trails and roads where there never was any before, rouses the old spirit of adventure in every man's mind, and they carry with them our best wishes for their success. They care nothing for snow-storms or inclement weather, being bent on finding something which will enrich them and benefit their friends, and, at the same time, add to the material wealth of the nation. They are true patriots.

Why should not there be diamonds in North America, as well as in Asia, Africa, and South America? I see no reason, and firmly believe that they will be found, if they have not already been, in great numbers on this Continent. It is said that the diamonds were first found in South Africa by the children, who used them to play with, until, one day, a man came along who understood something about such matters, who found that the little innocents were using fair-sized stones, of considerable value, in their games. He wished to purchase the stones, but the parents of the children said they were of no value, and gave them to him at once. He gave the children some little presents, and went on his way a happier and richer man. Shortly afterward, the great furor about the South African mines broke out, and many diamonds of great value have been found therein. Some very handsome rubies have been found in Montana, and some diamonds of small size in Idaho. It is also well-known that the soldiers of Cortes found some beautiful emeralds in the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sinaloa. I see no such great obstacles in the way of finding fine gems in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and believe, if they are not found now, they will be found hereafter by those who are earnest in their search.

The snow lies on the Uintah Range, and has filled up many of the gorges. As I write, I can see its magnificent outline resting against the sky, 40 or 50 miles away, and closing everything in on the south. Green River makes a great bend to the eastward, then runs southwest, and so continues until it empties into the Grand River, or Rio Colorado, and thence on to the Gulf of California. This great stream runs through an immense extent of country which has never been explored. We are too apt to believe that we have made all the discoveries that can be made, but in this we are greatly mistaken; we know little or nothing about the resources of the southwestern portion of the National domain, and a land of great interest remains to be opened to civilization. There are several Indian tribes who have peculiar manners and customs, worthy of careful investigation and patient study, living, or roaming about, in this land; and there is more mineral wealth in it than has ever been dreamed of. The great bulk of the mineral wealth of the Nation will be found in and near the Wasatch range of mountains, and in the lateral ranges leading thereto, including the Uintahs. But this will require time. The Great Creator never designed that one set of men should discover all the treasures of the earth, nor that they should reap all the advantages which were designed for untold millions; for this reason, I always rejoice when I reflect that it is out of the power of any party of prospectors to discover all the treasures that are hidden in the earth's bosom.

A young man who crossed the range a few days ago, reports that he was never out of the sound of the cries of the South American lions who were in the bushes near his trail, though he saw none of them. There appeared to be a great many of them, and their cries and growls were frightful. It is now too late for good fishing; the streams are covered with a coating of ice, and the trout are not considered good at this season of the year. They get poor, and run down, and lose that delicious flavor which makes them so much better than any other fish that swims. In the depth of winter, however, they will sometimes take a fly which has been let down through a hole in the ice; but, as a rule, they are left undisturbed. The Indians scarcely ever interfere with them during the cold weather; but, when spring opens, they go after them with great good-will and zeal. I have seen a whole band on Snake River busily engaged fishing; and the salmon-trout taken in that stream form a considerable portion of the subsistence of the Snakes and Bannacks. These fish are but little different from the salmon taken in the lower portion of the [illegible], not so large, nor are they so carefully preserved, as the Indians about the Cascades make a regular business of catching, drying, and smoking them. They barter the dried salmon off for buffalo and deer-skins which have been taken by tribes farther to the eastward, and do a good business. In old times, this was the greatest industry of the Indians, and they became expert traders as well as great cheats. Indians drive close bargains, and their generosity, so much talked about, is, so far as my experience goes, all a sham. An Indian never gives away anything without he expects four times as much in return. As a race, they are great beggars, receiving all things as a matter of course, but returning nothing. [illegible] much, and give a redskin ever so much, and the next day he will return for more. Their nature is a good deal like that of the horse-leech, which is continually crying, "Give! give!" We all know with what nonchalance these knobby-nosed veterans receive everything that is presented to them on their visits to Washington, and with what peculiar grace they stow away their goods. There is no end to their capacity for reception, and anything from a needle to a finely-caparisoned pony is taken in without the slightest remorse of conscience. A buck-Indian, richly dressed and riding on horseback, with a poor, broken-down squaw following him on foot, with a load on her back that would break down a mule, is not an inspiring spectacle, though it is by no means an uncommon one in the Rocky Mountains.

In a conversation which I had with a Mormon, a few days ago, he informed me that his people had adopted the policy, long since, of feeding, rather than fighting, the Indians. The Mormons have expended a vast amount of means and labor in locating farms, supplying implements, and teaching them how to raise crops. This has been a great tax upon the whites. He said that almost every difficulty which had arisen between the Indians and the citizens of Utah had been the result of reckless and barbarous treatment by immigrants passing through the Territory, or by indiscreet and foolish persons residing therein. As early as 1849 and 1850, troubles broke out, and, after several persons had been killed, a peace was patched up by paying the Indians for the squaws who had been killed and the horses that had been taken off; and, by this means, further bloodshed was avoided. In 1853, another outbreak occurred among the savages, and several flourishing settlements were laid waste. In the settlements in the new valleys, the dignitaries of the Church have invariably advised the settlers to build forts, and locate themselves in sufficient numbers, and in such a way, that, when the Indians were on the war-path, they would be able to protect their families and their stock, besides being able to hold out until they could get assistance.

The savages were hostile again in 1865, and killed several settlers in Manti, Sanpete County. For a time, they were very troublesome indeed, and, though the Mormons did the best they could in their own defence, the Indians generally got the advantage. So well did they fight that the Mormons were driven north, and entirely abandoned their settlements in Piute and Sevier Counties. This occurred in 1867. It is pitiful to hear the Mormons tell of their wrongs, and I noticed this man never exulted over the deaths of any of the foemen. Maybe this is true religion, but it requires a good deal of Christian charity to educate oneself up to it. The Mormons themselves believe that their religion is in some way connected with the Indians, and that one of their missions on this earth is to civilize them and teach them the ways of peace. Notwithstanding all the harm they have received from the hands of the savages, they still seem willing to assist them, and appear more inclined than ever to welcome them as friends. They are sincere about this, as the Nauvoo Legion, composed for the most part of sturdy mountaineers, could, if they so willed, sweep every Indian in Utah off the face of the earth within a twelvemonth. This Legion has one Lieutenant General, two Major Generals, nine Brigadier Generals, twenty-five Colonels, and one hundred and twelve Majors. It also has the proper number of company-officers. One-fifth of the Legion is cavalry, the rest infantry, with a few companies of artillery; and all of them are armed with the most approved modern weapons.

In a biographical sketch of President Joseph Smith, prepared by himself in 1842, in referring to the Mormon Bible, or Book of Mormon, he says: "In this important and interesting book, the history of ancient America is unfolded, from its first settlement by a colony that came from the Tower of Babel, at the confusion of languages, to the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era. We are informed by these records that America in ancient times had been inhabited by two distinct races of people. The first were called Jaredites, and came directly from the Tower of Babel. The second came directly from the City of Jerusalem, about six hundred years before Christ. They were principally Israelites of the descendants of Joseph. The Jaredites were destroyed about the time that the Israelites came from Jerusalem, who succeeded them in the inheritance of the country. The principal nation of the second race fell in battle towards the close of the fourth century. The remnant are the Indians who now inhabit this country." So it will be seen that the Mormons, as a class, are inclined to look upon the Indians with a friendly eye; and, no very great while ago, they possessed great influence over them.

Washakie, Chief of the Shoshonees, or Snakes, is reported to have been killed on the reservation in the Sweetwater country a few days ago. He was a talented and brave man, and a sincere friend of the whites. His death is one of the greatest misfortunes which could have befallen his people. He was killed by an Indian who had refused to obey his orders, and who had been guilty of some wrong. Washakie was quite an old man, and his whole efforts had been made for the advancement of the Indians. When a young man, he led several war parties, and gained a temporary ascendency, and always afterward worked in such a way as to increase his authority. A rebellion broke out among the Snakes some time ago, and a young man declared that he was a greater man than Washakie, and, further, that he was determined to be Chief of the tribe. He gathered about him several other young men, who all went off together, declaring that they would be no longer subject to the old Chief's authority. Washakie heard of it, and, mounting his horse, rode out at night and overtook the renegades, who were asleep. He immediately shot the leader dead, as he lay on the ground, and, as the others woke up, he called upon any one of them to dispute his authority. They were all thoroughly chapfallen, and followed the old man back to the reservation without further trouble. Perhaps his death was caused by one of the young men who followed off the new chief, whose attempted reign was so short and disastrous. On another occasion, Washakie saw a drunken Indian whipping his wife in the most cruel manner. He ordered the drunkard to desist, which he did for a short time, and then commenced whipping his wife again. Washakie again ordered him to stop, and this happened three or four times. At last the Chief got out of patience, and, noticing some movement on the part of the Indian which looked like an attack upon himself, he shot the Indian dead in his tracks. This action was looked upon with favor by all of his tribe.

I think Evanston is the most prosperous town in Wyoming Territory at the present time. New buildings are springing up in every direction, and the whole place has a business-like air about it. The coal-mines near by have a great deal to do with the welfare of the town, and the hills near Bear River are filled with coal. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has some fine workshops here, and it is unquestionably the best place to have repairs made of any in the mountains. Moreover, it is quite a pretty town, and has what all travellers prize,—an excellent eating-house, where people who are travelling across the Continent can find something wherewith to refresh the inner man. The whole place bespeaks material prosperity; and the long view up Bear River, between the ranges of hills, is one of the finest on the whole railroad route. It is said that Evanston is the trading-point for between 7,000 and 8,000 people, consisting of railroad men, miners, lumbermen, and people living in the adjacent settlements. It is situated just at the eastern base of the Wasatch Range, and offers a fine field for stock-raisers. The soil is good, and the climate healthy. I cannot call it mild, as some of its friends do, though I am willing to say all I can in its favor. It is rapidly increasing in population, and there is some talk of building a large rolling-mill here. The Railroad Company has built a large hotel, and about twenty dwellings for its employes. The Evanston Lumbering Company is manufacturing a great amount of lumber, which it sells at reasonable rates. The logs are rafted down the stream to the mill from the great pine-forest a short distance above the town, on Bear River. It is really refreshing to be able to say something good of one of these frontier towns, and to be able to say that one of them is thriving and doing well. Such is the case with regard to Evanston, which, three years ago, was as desolate a place as one could see.

Since writing the above, I have learned more about the diamond-fields. A party went out from Fort Bridger a few days ago, under the auspices of Colonel Brackett, Judge Carter, and others, and the report comes back that the diamonds have been found. I have [illegible] "We cannot work the ground till spring. We picked up in three hours fifty carats of rubies, and twenty-six diamonds, one about three carats." The gentleman who wrote the letter is a diamond-dealer in New York. ALGERNA.

THE WATER-WORKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In to-day's TRIBUNE there is an account of the starting of the new engines at the Water-Works, and it was stated some days since that the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer were to be there to test the engines, which implies that, if the trial should be satisfactory, they would be accepted, and, of course, paid for. If such is the case, I should like to ask you and the public some questions, and make a few remarks:

Is it considered that an engine is tested, or, to use a milder term, tried, when it pumps water 10 feet high, when the work it is intended to accomplish is to pump water 150 high? Is there anything in the contract that allows the builders of the engines to leave them on the hands of the city on any such trial? If not, should such a trial be accepted? And, if there is not anything in the contract allowing such a trial, will it be satisfactory to the Board of Public Works and the Engineer, or the people of the city? Or will the insurance companies doing business in the city stand by, and, without a protest, accept such a farce of a trial, with the immense interests they have at stake? How is it that, with a water-tower 150 feet high, that there is never a pressure of over 30 pounds to the square inch in the pipes close by the Water Work, when 150 feet should give double that pressure? One more question and I will finish my inquiries: How can the Fire Department be expected to give satisfaction with the supply of water that such a pressure gives them?

Having taken quite an interest in all public works where machinery is used, especially water-works, I am surprised that the City of Chicago should be satisfied with water-works such as this shows they have. Thinking the present the most suitable time, I hope some of the leading men of the city will take interest enough in them to investigate the whole matter, and lay it before the public, before the new works are commenced, as this may be considered the finishing of the old works and the commencement of the new ones. I shall make a few comments on the old, and what the new ones ought to be.

In the first place, the management has practically been in the hands of the same officers from the commencement, and they have been granted all the money they have asked for. They have built and put in engine after engine to suit themselves; and now, at the finish, have they done what they promised in regard to the main object of the supply of water? They have promised water with a head of 150 feet, and they have bought half a block of ground, and have built a town for the express purpose. They have had engines erected to suit themselves, and this morning the report states that the new engines are capable of pumping 33,000,000 gallons of water 150 feet high in 24 hours, and that the other engines will pump a proportionate quantity to the same height. Now, under these circumstances, how is it that the reservoir on the North Side was repaired after the fire and again put in use? Why was not it, and the one on the West Side, laid up, and the engines put down to their work, giving the 150 feet the tower and engines were built for? It is certain that, so long as the reservoirs are in use, the engines cannot give the pressure it is said they are capable of.

If some men I know had made the contract for those engines, there would be a test something like the following in the contracts: That they should pump 33,000,000 gallons of water 150 feet high in 24 hours, with a consumption of coal not exceeding so much. In getting up the plans of the new works, would it not be best to advertise for plans for the works complete, specifying how much water they should pump, how high it should be pumped, what duty the engines should give, or how much coal they should use, putting up the duty to as high a point as possible, so that the City of Chicago may have water-works worthy of the name?

With water-works with a pressure of 150 or 200 feet,—which is quite practicable with those tested, as they state,—if a fire should break out at the top of the highest building in Chicago, the watchman could get water on the top floor, or connect a hose, without waiting for the engines, and would often save large buildings from being burnt; and it would also enable a hose-cart to put on a stream without an engine, and often, in parts of the city where the buildings are low, there would not have to be so many engines out at every alarm; and it would give them twice as much water from the same mains that they now get.

I am aware that it will take more coal to do this; but one large building saved per year will pay the whole; and, in large fires, it would give the firemen a chance to get water enough, and not be throwing only half-way to the top of a building, because they have not water enough to fill their pumps, which often is the case, and they are blamed for what they cannot help.

I hope that there will be a new departure in the building of the new works, and if possible, some change in the old, as the fire of Oct. 9 and the Boston fire show that we need all the precautions that are possible. FIREMAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1872.

DR. RAUCH AND OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The malicious attack in the *Times* upon our Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Rauch, will not only fail of its object, but will rally all good citizens to the support of the gentleman who originated the Board of Health, and who has so faithfully labored for the adoption of proper sanitary regulations to meet the requirements of our city.

Doubtless the person who so ardently desires to be his successor would promise the removal of the city offal at less cost than at present, and, doubtless, would guarantee that Ogden Slip and Healy Slough, and all the streams in the neighborhood of the Stock-Yards, should no longer exhale disease-breeding odors; that our citizens should no longer breathe air contaminated by the sickening swells from the slaughter and packing-houses; and that our river should no longer be a filthy sewer. But who would go surety for a person who could instigate such a villanous attack? Men of this stamp are assassins. Beset on the one hand by citizens suffering in comfort, health, and depreciation of property, and on the other opposed by powerful and combined interests, which have been able, in some instances, to control legislation, Dr. Rauch's position has been no sinecure.

Honest and earnest in his desire to injure no one; alive to the vast importance of the packing interest to Chicago; believing that we cannot live on bread alone, but must have slaughtering-houses convenient to the city,—he has striven to do justice to all.

What other cities can boast of better sanitary conditions than Chicago, excepting those that are blessed with tidal streams? What other city has grown with the rapidity of Chicago, with our ever-increasing necessities for proper sewerage and health-protecting laws?

That there is much yet to be done, no one will question, nor that the public will encourage and support our Superintendent in the full discharge of his duties.

Enemies are friends when they discover to us our short-comings.

The packing and slaughtering houses cannot be driven from us, but cannot they be made to cease giving offence? Are there not scores of devices for accomplishing such necessary results?

Is it the part of wisdom to wait until spring, when the cholera will be at our doors, before enforcing our sanitary laws?

Wait until then, and how many of these establishments are there that with their best efforts could complete their arrangements before cold weather again set in?

Thus, throughout the summer, our people would, we fear, find the threatened destroyer at their doors, made more ready by the unsuppressed nuisances.

We think it would be wise to issue an order now, that, on the 1st of March, let us say, all of these establishments shall be closed, unless they shall have in constant operation or application some method of suppressing all offence.

This would give us a glorious summer after our winter of discontent. X.

Tinfoil Hangings.

Paper hangings for walls are known to everybody; wooden hangings have lately been invented; and it is now proposed to use hangings made of metal. The metal employed is tinfoil, in sheets about 16 feet long, and from 30 to 40 inches wide. The sheets are painted and dried at a high temperature, and are then decorated with many different patterns, such as foliage, flowers, geometrical figures, imitations of wood or landscapes. [illegible] are then ready for [illegible]. Tinfoil is in itself naturally tough, and the coats laid upon it in preparing it for the market increase the toughness. The hanging of these metallic sheets is similar to paper hanging, except that the wall is varnished with a weak kind of varnish, and the sheet applied thereto. Thus in this way a room or a house may be newly painted without any smell of paint to annoy or harm the inmates. Moreover, the tinfoil keeps out damp; and as the varnish is a damp-resister, the protection to the room is twofold. Experience has shown also that cornices, moldings and irregular surfaces may be covered with the tinfoil as readily as a flat surface; hence, there is no part of a dwelling-house or public building which may not be decorated with these new sheets; and, as regards style and finish, all who saw the specimens exhibited were made aware that the highest artistic effects could be achieved at pleasure.—*Chambers' Journal.*

BOSTON.

The Question of Relief.

Boston (Nov. 14) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Citizens' Relief Committee met at their hall this forenoon, Hon. William Gray in the chair. Mr. Gray said he had received a despatch from Philadelphia introducing Messrs. Shippen, Marcy, and Adams, representing the Relief Committee of that city, and, with the consent of the Committee, he would invite them to come in and take part in the deliberations of the meeting. The Mayor of Lowell has been invited to be present. Mr. Gray then alluded to the many noble offers of assistance which had been proffered by other cities immediately upon hearing of the fire, and the only question which arose then was what answer could be made to those parties. It was necessary that some response should be made, and, pending the investigation by which only the extent of our calamity be known, a despatch was prepared and sent by Mayor Gaston, with the full approval of the Committee, to the Mayors of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, Allegheny City, Providence, and the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, informing them that pecuniary assistance would be received with hearty thanks. The responsibility of the despatch should rest on the Committee, but believing that the people of Boston could provide for the sufferers, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we are profoundly grateful to the people of all parts of the country who have expressed their sympathy and tendered their assistance to us in our calamity, and with entire readiness and thanksgiving to accept the same if circumstances made it necessary to do so, it gives unalloyed pleasure to say that while our losses have been great, that Providence has so blessed our people that the assistance so generously tendered our citizens is not required.

The resolution was seconded by Thomas Russell. Mr. Nathan Matthews did not think they were prepared to say that they would not receive aid from abroad. The merchants could not afford to relieve the sufferers, and it must be done in other ways.

Rev. William B. Wright had found many young men and women who were in need of help, and it seemed to him that there was an imperative demand for an immediate fund.

Hon. Josiah Quincy agreed with others that it was too early to refuse aid, and he moved that the subject be laid on the table.

Mayor Gaston hoped some action would be taken by the committee, so that definite answers could be given the cities and towns which had so generously proffered aid. Common courtesy alone demanded this. He had very decided opinions as to what should be done, and hoped the committee would take definite action immediately.

The question was about to be taken on the resolution, when ex-Governor Claflin desired that Mayor Gaston might give his views on the subject. The Mayor said he thought nearly all of them failed to appreciate the magnitude of the loss sustained by the fire, not only by the wealthy people, but by the poor. There were two forms of charity in this city; one of which was aid bestowed by the city government in the usual channels, and the other was private charity, which existed only to a limited extent, neither of which forms, he believed, the people of Boston wanted to resort to in order to relieve the sufferers. As aid would not be asked by those in need under these existing forms the question was, should we dare to interpose and refuse the aid so generously offered, and take the fearful responsibility of standing between charity and suffering, because we were too proud to receive assistance? He was proud as any person in Boston, but in an emergency of this kind, where thousands of people were turned out of employment, he knew no State or municipal lines, but would thankfully receive the gifts so generously offered. If a fund could be raised here sufficient to meet the wants of sufferers this winter who would never beg, but must be sought out and cared for, then it would be perfectly proper to say to other cities, we thank you and shall not need your noble offers of assistance. But unless that fund could be guaranteed on the spot he did not believe it right under existing circumstances to reject those offers. The remarks of Mr. Gaston were warmly applauded, and the resolution was laid on the table by unanimous vote. Mr. Nathan Matthews then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, return most sincere thanks to their fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union, for the warm expressions of sympathy which they have tendered at this time of calamity, and for the friendly offers of pecuniary aid which have been made, and that these friendly offers be and they are hereby gratefully accepted.

Mr. J. M. Wightman hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. P. A. Collins thought it ought to be understood what the City Government and citizens of Boston proposed to do; but, until it was settled that the wants of the sufferers could be fully met by our people, he did not believe in taking the fearful responsibility of allowing people to suffer because we were too proud to receive aid. He was not so sanguine as some about employment being soon furnished those who were burned out, but he hoped the resolution would be laid on the table at present.

Colonel Henry Walker then moved to table the resolution until the situation was fully understood by the Committee.

Mayor Gaston said he would much rather see the resolution voted down than to see it laid on the table. Delay meant to kill the resolution, and if they were to receive aid it must be done now, as other cities and towns would soon get discouraged at the course pursued by us. He did not believe the Committee of citizens understood the extent of suffering that the fire had caused; but were they placed in his position they would soon have an opportunity to understand that, under ordinary circumstances, there was much more want than people supposed. Already in the parish presided over by the Rev. Mr. Healy there were 1,000 persons who had experienced the effects of the fire.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier said that the $50,000 appropriated by the Relief and Aid Committee of Chicago could be returned without leaving any doubt as to its future appropriation, but the $50,000 raised by the citizens in thirty minutes could not be so well disposed of. Personally he should regret to return and say, "Boston declines your offer" when it offered the citizens of Chicago such great joy to give. Their position was a grateful one to Boston, and he believed that the people of this city were hardly on the boundary line of suffering. Those who were thrown out of employment by the fire must be sought out and cared for, and they should not be permitted to suffer. He (Mr. Collier) was afraid Mr. Gray mistook the situation. When the spring time came and it should be found that the money was not needed, it would be time to ask the doners to take the money back.

Mr. Shippen, one of the Philadelphia Relief Committee, said that no body of people ever came to Boston without being most hospitably received, and no emergency had ever arisen in any part of the country when Boston was not among the first to extend its sympathy and help. Now Boston was asked to allow other cities to do the same. They did not come to offer charity to her people; but only to return the bread she had cast upon the waters. If a fire or any other calamity should occur in Philadelphia they could not accept Boston's aid unless she in the present emergency received that offered by Philadelphia. He urged the people of Boston not to throw a wet blanket upon the kind hearts which had been touched by the calamity. [Applause.] Mr. Matthews' resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the result was loudly applauded.

Mr. Gray said that the result gave him great satisfaction, but he felt it to be a personal duty to bring it before the meeting, and cheerfully acquiesced in its decision. He stated that he wanted the gentlemen from Chicago to understand that it was subject to their disposal. [Applause.] Mr. Gray further stated that Mr. Harrison Gray Otis had sent $500; the New Bedford Relief Committee on [illegible] Chicago fire offered $2,000, surplus they had on hand, and [illegible] which was [illegible] offered by parties in London. $5,000 had [illegible]. Mr. E. S. Tobey stated that the Boston Young Men's Christian Association had on hand $10,000, which was intended for the relief of Chicago, unless it would be thought proper to make other disposition of it.

Mr. S. A. Stetson said the Odd Fellows of Chicago had offered $1,000, and the Odd Fellows of Portland had volunteered to provide for the sufferers. A committee consisting of Messrs. Thomas Gaffield, Thomas Russell, George B. Faunce, Jesome Jones, Charles E. Wiggins, and Bradley Cummings was appointed to report a committee to solicit aid among citizens and report a list at a meeting to be held at 10 a. m. Friday. The meeting, which was very large and enthusiastic, then adjourned. Otis Norcross, Treasurer of the Relief Fund, has received additional contributions, making the amount $21,933.95.

Statement of the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Damrell, Chief of the Boston Fire Department, made a statement, Nov. 13, relative to the great fire. The following is an abstract:

Within a short time after the fire broke out, he says he was confident that it was beyond the bounds of possibility for the Department of this city to arrest its progress, and within twenty-five minutes after the alarm was sounded he telegraphed to the several towns and cities within fifty miles of Boston for help, and in cases where telegraphic communication was without avail, he had special trains sent out on the several railroads to bring the desired aid. Notwithstanding the fact that many of the horses were paralyzed by the recent disease, and were unfit for use, yet steamers Nos. 4 and 7, and several hose-carriages and other apparatus were promptly on the ground, and upon the arrival of hosemen were immediately set to work.

It may not be generally known that the hosemen do not constitute the permanently paid members of the Department, and that almost always upon an alarm of fire the engines will arrive upon the scene ready for action before the hosemen who are summoned from their homes can reach the spot. No unnecessary delay, however, was occasioned Saturday night, and the men used all their energies to check the volume of flame which enveloped the burning building, and a general alarm brought to the spot the entire force of the city, these alarms being given in rapid succession. The Chief early comprehended the situation, and knowing well the character of the buildings, their great height, many of them being surmounted with Mansard roofs, and filled with goods, together with the narrowness of the streets, he became satisfied that a large portion of the business section was doomed.

A year since, a complete examination of this territory was made, and the Board of Underwriters were then informed that, should a fire break out under adverse circumstances, they might expect a very serious conflagration. No sooner had the fire attained headway, than the Chief at once conferred with his assistants, who were assigned to different points, with directions to check the flames at their respective stations if it was within the bounds of possibility to do so. These orders were obeyed to the letter, until the immense volume of flame forced the firemen to retreat to other quarters. When it became evident that Franklin street was devastated, the Chief had a consultation with the Mayor at a store on Pearl street, and subsequently with members of the City Government, who approved his course, which also met the views of the Board of Engineers.

As the conflagration swept onward, crossing street after street in its march, it was decided to blow up all the buildings on Milk street on the south side, from Devonshire street to and through Morton place, as many of the buildings in this locality were of a very combustible nature, and would endanger the entire northern section of the city. This was between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, but a sufficient quantity of powder could not be obtained in this city at that time, and Alderman Jenks despatched a police officer to the Navy Yard with a request to Commodore Parrott to furnish a quantity of that article. With commendable promptness the Commodore ordered five 100-pound kegs of powder to be placed in a hack, and the officer soon reported back, when the blowing up of buildings on Washington, Devonshire, and Water streets was commenced. To make the corner of Milk and Washington streets the objective point in the ravages of the fire southward, every effort was made, and fortunately proved successful. Then, to stop its crossing State street and sweeping the section of the city lying beyond that point, a number of buildings were mined on the south side of that street, and on Devonshire street, between Water and State streets, but, before these extreme measures were required, the dreadful element was under control, and all further danger avoided.

At an early stage of the calamity Chief Damrell despatched a messenger with instructions for the water-boat stationed in the harbor to steam up to the large wharves north of the coal wharves, which had then succumbed to the flames, and this valuable appliance rendered most efficient service in drenching the wharves, and preventing the fire from raging in that direction.

The Assistant Engineers, under the personal supervision of the Chief, successfully stayed the tide of flames in that direction, and the safety of the northern section of the city was then assured beyond a doubt. At no time did Mr. Damrell or his assistants apprehend that the fire would cross Washington street, from Summer to Milk streets, and to prevent such a catastrophe a considerable number of engines were stationed along that part of Washington street. The Chief regrets that he yielded to the pressing demands of prominent citizens in the blowing up of buildings, as the course pursued in consequence of their urgent entreaties, instead of arresting the conflagration, as they supposed would be the case, had the effect to shatter the windows in adjacent warehouses filled with goods, and furnished additional fuel for the flames. His judgment and that of his assistants was that a square of buildings quite a distance in advance of the fire should be demolished, and thus open a gap where a large force of the Department could be thrown and resist further destruction. Whatever may be the feeling at the course pursued in the management of the fire, the Chief desires it understood that he assumes all responsibility, and is ready to be judged in the case as the calm deliberation of the public may determine.

In his report after his return from the scene of the Chicago fire last year, he alluded to the wooden-built Mansard roofs as one of the great causes of the destruction of the eastern part of Chicago, and urged that all Mansard roofs in this city be so constructed hereafter as to afford protection against falling cinders.

THE STORM AT DULUTH.

Three Vessels and a Steamer Ashore—The Breakwater Seriously Damaged, and the Elevator Badly Injured.

From the St. Paul Press, Nov. 15.

The worst storm experienced at the head of Lake Superior for many years has been raging at Duluth for the past two days. A northeast wind, the most dangerous and mischief-making which could threaten Duluth, arose, and soon increased to a fearful gale. Great billows of fierce water were hurled into the harbor, dashing with a mighty and damaging force against the breakwater and beach, and the water in the bay rose fifteen inches higher than it was ever known before. About noon of Wednesday two schooners appeared in the offing, and, instead of attempting to run through the canal, as they might have done, safely, their Captains undertook to swing them behind the breakwater. But it was found impossible to secure safety in this way, and they were thrown upon the beach. Both were laden with coal. The Francis Palms, of Detroit, loaded with 800 tons coal, was thrown upon the rocks in the bend between the main land and Minnesota Point, and is going to pieces. She was new, and this was her first trip to the lake. The other schooner, the Sweetheart, lies on the beach, half way from the bend to the canal. She is lying broadside to on the sand, and will not be seriously damaged. The Captains of both vessels were inexperienced on the lake. The vessels were in company, and a tug had been engaged to take them through the lake, and into the harbor, but he either knew nothing of the canal, or misjudged the amount of protection offered by the breakwater, for he did not attempt to take them into the bay.

The schooner Alice Craig, of Bayfield, light, was also beached, and has gone to pieces. The steamer St. Paul, which was lying at the elevator dock, finding her position untenable, attempted to pass through the canal into the bay. When the matter was broached by the Captain, the greater portion of her crew deserted her. But the attempt to take her through was made, and but for the unfortunate mishap that her wheel became entangled in a line, she would have gone through safely. As it was she was beached on the point, to the north of the canal. She lays with bow to shore, very easily, and has been but slightly damaged. She can be easily dredged off when the sea subsides.

A rumor was afloat that two coal schooners which were following the Palms and Sweetheart had gone ashore, one at Chester Creek, and the other near Superior. But an investigation proved this to be incorrect, and they are probably safely ensconced behind the islands near Bayfield.

The damage done to the breakwater is very serious. This structure had been extended some 500 feet this year, making it in all 1,500 feet long. It was built 30 feet wide and about 26 feet high, of timbers, the centre being filled with rock. So tremendous was the force of the swells, that they would lift out rocks weighing 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, and about 9 o'clock Wednesday night the end of the breakwater nearest the elevator began to give way. A wild sea wall of rocks projected some 300 feet from the shore, but afforded no protection, and this part of the structure went first. The swells continued to eat into the timbers, and soon the whole top of the breakwater was torn off, and the timbers hurled far up on the beach. It is hoped, however, that the damage does not extend much below the water line, except at the extreme sea end. The waves rolled fearfully high, dashing fifty feet up on the elevator. As soon as the top of the breakwater had been demolished, the merciless waters attacked the elevator itself, and their terrific blows soon crushed in its doors, and the sea poured in upon the floor, breaking it down. Aside from this the building is not materially damaged, but if the breakwater is not soon repaired, the floes of ice this winter will do incalculable injury. A short piece of track to the rear of the elevator, used to back unloading trains upon, has been washed away. The freight house was threatened, but the freight was all safely removed.

The tug Bob Anderson was moored outside at the commencement of the storm, and was finally abandoned by the Captain and crew. Its owners offered a reward to any one who would take it through the canal. Captain Wheeler, of Oneota, volunteered for the dangerous task, and succeeded in placing the boat in safety.

The breakwater was only about one-third long enough to cover the canal, and it was therefore unprotected. Fortunately it was not injured, except that one or two outside cribs were slightly undermined. No damage was done upon Minnesota Point, other than to a few shanties near the beach, which were somewhat injured by timbers from the breakwater.

Yesterday morning the wind shifted to the northwest, and the sea subsided considerably, but fears are entertained that it may change back into the northeast again. At present it is driving directly upon Superior City, but what extent of damage, if any, was done there, could not be ascertained.

The schooner Palms lies about fifteen rods from the shore, and it was found impossible for the crew to get ashore Wednesday. Among them was the Captain's wife. They were obliged to stay aboard all night, with their vessel going to pieces. Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, they succeeded in escaping from their unpleasant predicament, by running a line from the yard-arm to the shore, and rigging upon it a chair.

As the Sweetheart was going ashore, the mate, who was in the rigging, made a misstep, and fell into the sea. Fortunately he was thrown up to the side of the vessel by a swell, and his mates succeeded in catching and rescuing him.

The track of the Lake Superior & Minnesota Road at Spirit Lake, eight miles this side of Duluth, was torn up by the swells for the distance of several rods, and detained the mail train five hours yesterday.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting of the General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society—Basis of Appropriations, $800,000.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 15.

Yesterday the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, consisting of the thirteen Bishops and some twenty or thirty ministers and laymen appointed by the General Conference and by the Board of Managers, under the constitution of the society, met in annual session to make the missionary appropriations for 1873 for the home and foreign fields. Bishop Janes presided, and, after devotional exercises were held, and the minutes of the last year's meeting read for information, the Treasurer's report was presented by Dr. Thomas Carlton. It showed that at the beginning of the fiscal year, Nov. 1, 1871, there was a balance in the treasury of $23,987.88; that the receipts from that date up to the corresponding date of 1872 amounted to $661,056.60; that the disbursements during the same period reached $598,647.63, and that there is now, therefore, in the treasury a balance of $86,396.85. From this balance, however, is to be deducted drafts for the East Indian mission, which had not been presented when the report was made up, but have been called for since—$12,447. Deducting also from this balance the amount on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, the increase of collections for 1872 over the previous year will be found to be $49,961.97, including an extra special collection, to relieve the treasury of former indebtedness, of $21,000. Upon the strength of this report, therefore, and upon their own review of the work needed for the coming year, Dr. T. M. Eddy, one of the Missionary Secretaries, moved that the appropriations be based on an income of $800,000. Dr. Trimble was afraid to go beyond the basis of last year, $700,000, but Dr. Carlton thought they should not stop at a less sum than $800,000, and he believed they could as readily ask for and get $900,000 from the Church.

Dr. Dashiell, Missionary Secretary, said they had examined their estimates very carefully, and were convinced they could not get along with less than $800,000. Dr. Eddy substantiated this statement, and Dr. Hitchcock, of Cincinnati, was of opinion that the Church would raise $1,000,000 if God's work demands it. The Western Conferences, so far as he could judge, are hopeful, and ready to raise their proportion, but he was afraid at the same time that these promises could be realized. He was afraid to give an estimate of his own because the collections had so often fallen below his estimate. Still, he thought $800,000 as little as the Board could work upon this year.

General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, who had been elected Assistant Secretary, thought they should not stop short of $800,000. The fears that that the Boston fire would greatly diminish the receipts from the New England Conferences he thought were groundless. The Rock River Conference after the Chicago fire went to work and increased its collections and subscriptions $4,000 above the previous year. Dr. Hitchcock explained that this increase was apparent and not real, since on account of the fire in Chicago, which burned up their books, etc., no reports could be made of the moneys then on hand, and hence nearly the two years' collections appear in this year's exhibit; and such was the case to a lesser extent with some of the other Western Conferences. Dr. Trimble withdrew his motion for $700,000, and $800,000 was made the basis of the appropriations for the year 1873.

[Among the appropriations made on the 14th were the following: $4,000 to the Illinois Conference (Swedish); $2,500 to the Minnesota Conference (Swedish and Norwegian); $3,000 to the Wisconsin Conference (Norwegian); $2,500 to the Chicago Conference (German); $5,000 to the Northwest German Conference; $1,200 to the Detroit Conference (Indian); $1,200 to the Michigan Conference (Indian); and $400 to the Wisconsin Conference (Indian).]

In the domestic appropriations the Chicago Conference, beside its regular appropriation of $3,750, asked for $1,500 extra, as a loan to the German Mission in Chicago, which lost everything by the fire last year. They own a plot of ground, 100 feet square, in the business part of the city, and are building upon it a business block, with church accommodations in it; but in the meantime they have no money to hire a hall or support their missionary. Objection was made to giving money to this object, because it was beyond the jurisdiction of the Committee. The appropriation was [illegible] of the Committee. [illegible] afterward reconsidered and [illegible] the vote was to the Board of Managers, with a [illegible] referred tion to appropriate that sum for its contingent fund. Bishop Janes was surprised that they could hesitate a moment to give this money to a man who, if he were to put himself in the market, could get the very best appointments in the Church.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Bonner and Bergh.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 14.

Yesterday a *Sun* reporter called upon Mr. Robert Bonner, at the *Ledger* office, to obtain his opinion of the dropsical disease, which has broken out among the horses during the past few days. Mr. Bonner has no apprehension that the malady will be attended with any very serious consequences.

"I do not think," said he, "that young and vigorous horses will be likely to catch it. It is only the old and broken-down animals that are liable to get it—that is, as far as the dropsical tendency is concerned. In one-half of the cases where the legs swell it is probably owing to the horses' feet being bound. The best remedy for this is to take off the shoes for a time and apply an oil meal poultice."

Reporter—Do you think, Mr. Bonner, that this disease has no connection with the recent epidemic; that, in fact, any horse is liable to get it, whether it has had an attack of the previous malady or otherwise?

Mr. Bonner—I think any old or overworked horse is liable to catch it, though, doubtless, such as have already been weakened and reduced by the epidemic are likely to catch it more easily than others.

Reporter—With regard to the dropsy, do you think perfect rest essential for its cure?

Mr. Bonner—By no means; the best medicine a horse can have under such circumstances is moderate exercise. During the recent epidemic Mr. Bergh made a fatal mistake in forcing the Third Avenue Company to return so many of their horses to the stables. A diminution of work was certainly necessary, but not more so than limited exercise. Had the horses been allowed to make one trip a day, the result would, I am sure, been very beneficial, and the number of fatal cases considerably less.

Reporter—Do you think the disease likely to become epidemic?

Mr. Bonner—No, unless by neglect or improper treatment it should turn into farcy. Then, of course, it would become so.

Reporter—How are your own horses, Mr. Bonner?

Mr. Bonner—They are nearly all quite well now; a cough is rarely heard in the stable. Very few of them escaped the epidemic, and I attribute their recovery in a great measure to their having been moderately exercised in a ring every day.

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are destroying horses condemned by the veterinary surgeons at the rate of nearly twenty a day. All of them have been more or less affected. The animals which had been supposed to be cured had been put to work, but had refused their food, and their limbs had swollen to an enormous size, eventually breaking out in sores, and showing all the symptoms of farcy. In other cases the head and neck has swelled to a prodigious size. All day long owners are sending or telegraphing to Mr. Bergh to send officers to destroy their animals.

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"DEAR SIR: My opinion, based on observation and inquiry, is that the disorder is both better and worse, if you will pardon a paradox. It is worse, because it has passed into secondary and tertiary stages, instead of [illegible] primary. It is better, because death, the most skilful of surgeons, has cured the otherwise incurable animals of all their ills, and sent them beyond the greed of their human masters to the resting-dock, where they may be seen in [illegible] hecatombs, awaiting the action of that company, thus furnishing additional evidence of the [illegible] of that noble animal in death as well as in life. That thousands of horses would have [illegible] had their owners and the public allowed the wretched animals a little rest and care, is [illegible] ascertained; but notwithstanding [illegible] edge now of the truth, the work of [illegible] and cruelty goes on, revealing the fact that the disease is subsiding, not so much by the [illegible] and humanity of men as by the effective [illegible] mentality of the last Physician of all. This Society, as is admitted by all the respectable [illegible], has done and is doing all in its power in the premises, the unfriendly and illiberal [illegible] of Mr. Bonner to the contrary notwithstanding. [illegible] just and reasonable public will realize how formidable is the trouble with which we are contending, and do not fail to recognize the forbearance on the part of the officers of this Society, alike in its relations to the public as well as its responsibility to the humane duty they have in charge.

"Yours, etc., HENRY BERGH, President.

"Nov. 13, 1872."

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—The depth now reached in boring the salt well at Muskegon is 1,340 feet.

—There are cases of small-pox in Lincoln, Broadwell, Lewiston, and other places in Central Illinois.

—Owing to the scarcity of mast, bears are doing considerable damage to corn-fields in Arkansas.

—Prairie fires in Hardin County, Iowa, have consumed property to the amount of [illegible] within two weeks.

—Dubuque is to be the headquarters of the Government interior coast survey this winter.

—The remnant of the Seminole tribe in Florida is divided into three families of about [illegible] persons each.

—The quantity of lumber sawed at [illegible] the past season will closely approximate 135,000,000 feet,—possibly 140,000,000.

—The county seat of Adams County, Iowa, has been changed from Quincy to Corning by a majority vote of 294.

—The annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held at St. Louis, Mo., in Temple Hall, Nov. 20 and 21.

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—The old Livingston House, in Poughkeepsie, is being demolished, preparatory to the erection of the buildings of the Hudson River Iron Company, of that city. The house is one of the oldest in the State, having been erected in the eighteenth century.

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THE TRIBUNE published, a few weeks ago, an elaborate article upon the "Iron Horse." Having produced the horse, it is now proposed to lay a track for him to run on.

From the time when wheel carriages were first used, many devices for facilitating their movements over the ground have been employed. The ancient Romans, when they built the Appian Way, made an approach toward the invention of a railway. It was formed of blocks of stone, nicely fitted together, their surface presenting a smooth and hard track for the wheels; and, before, the Egyptians, while constructing the pyramids, were possessed, even in the midst of so much folly, with enough of wisdom to enable them to learn the advantage of solid and continuous track-ways in moving the great stones; and remains of these trackways, with deep ruts worn in them, have been found on the line of their roads, constructed for this purpose.

But, like all discoveries of past ages, this structure contained but the principle of the inventions of the character of this age. While it indicated an appreciation of the utility of a railway, it also showed a lack of that inventive genius which, in these days, has accomplished such great things that we have ceased to be astonished at the most wonderful discoveries.

According to Roger North, the first instance of the use of rails as a trackway was some time previous to the year 1676. At the collieries near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, when the coals were conveyed from the mines to the banks of the river "by laying rails of timber exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts were made, with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage was made so easy that one horse could draw four or five chaldrons of coal."

But men in past ages were great croakers. They looked upon inventors and their products, [illegible] from the limbo of the lost, and likely to do them harm rather than good. Despite the great utility of the rail, it was slowly appreciated, and its adoption was for a long time confined to the coal districts of Northumberland and Durham.

The railway, as above described, was continued for almost a century, so opposed were the people to adopting or improving on new inventions. About the year 1765 we learn, from a description made at that time, that many changes were introduced into the construction of the track, and, with the exception of the iron surface for the wheels to run on, the railroad had assumed many of the principal features of the railroads of this time, including the use of flanges upon the wheels. Wagons, [illegible] two or three tons of coal, were used to run upon the tracks, and the structure was improved by securing a second set of rails upon the top of the first, thus [illegible] the facility of removing and replacing the wearing surface [illegible] without affecting the remainder of the [illegible]. It was not long after the construction of this railway that straps of iron were nailed upon the rails to diminish the friction at sharp curves, or wherever the ascent was steep, and it is probable these straps would have been used generally over the length of the road, but for the cost of them. In 1767 pig-iron, as it is called, was very cheap, and it became possible to apply the metal in the way of experiment to new uses. The iron works at Colebrook Dale were, therefore, the casting of iron bars to take the place of the upper wooden rail, casting them five feet long, four inches wide, and one and three-fourths inches thick, with holes for the spikes, by which they were secured to the track. These rails were much improved on in the year 1776, when the iron rails were cast with a perpendicular ledge upon the outer edge, much like the ordinary street-car rail. This did not operate well, and, by way of further experiment, the ledge was transferred to the inner side of the rail. This rail came into quite general and successful use, being adopted by nearly all the colliers of England; but the idea of using it for general freight and passenger traffic throughout the country had not yet been entertained. These cast-iron straps were in general use for a long period, but since the construction of new machinery for rolling malleable iron, this has been in a great measure substituted for it.

One of the first roads upon which these iron rails or straps were used in this country was the Baltimore & Ohio Road. This road was constructed of wooden rails pinned down to wooden or stone cross-ties, and upon them were fastened flat bars or straps of iron. From considerations of economy this method was generally adopted in the construction of the early American railroads. The first road running into Chicago, in 1848, the old Galena Road, was built of strap iron rails, with its first rolling stock from the Rochester & Batavia road in New York. But this style of track was found very objectionable. Old settlers remember how often these "snake-heads," as they were called, insinuated themselves through the floor of the cars, causing unpleasant sensations among those passengers who were suddenly pinned to the top of the car, and their back hair combed without request, by the ends of the rails. All these things were very unpleasant, and the result was that passenger traffic so fell off on "snake-head" roads that they were soon compelled to substitute the rail in present use. In 1789, one Jessop laid down at Loughborough, England, a cast iron "edge rail" of even surface. This soon took the place of tram rails, which had been found very objectionable. These rails were set and fitted in cast iron chairs and on sleepers. Like all important and useful improvements of past ages, these essential features of the modern road were not immediately appreciated.

It took about eleven years to persuade the people of that day that Jessop's rail and road-bed were real improvements on the old style. A description of this road may not be uninteresting. The rails were 4½ feet long, each, and consisting in a block, the shape of an inverted wedge, which fitted a cavity in an iron sill imbedded in the road. The tire of the wheel was hollowed out to fit the convex surface of the rail; but, as will be anticipated by railroad men, it was soon found expedient to make the surface of the rail flat, with a flange around each edge of the wheel.

Many modifications of this rail progressed, finally, what is known as the "fish-bellied" rail, which was continued in use even after wrought iron rolled rails were substituted for those of cast iron. This substitution was very important, as the cast iron rails could be made straight only three or four feet long, and these required frequent points of support, and the joints were numerous; the material was, moreover, very brittle, as compared with wrought iron, and altogether unreliable, on this account, for heavy loads at high speed.

One of the most curious rails ever made, was the cog rail, which consisted of an ordinary rail, with a cog rack laid along the side, in which a toothed wheel fitted to the locomotive worked; but this was soon discarded, the friction being too great to make it of any service.

Rails, as now in use, are straight bars of wrought iron and steel. They differ greatly in shape, weight, quality, and the manner in which they are secured to the road bed. The first form, of any lasting utility, was the "fish-bellied" rail, which in 1820, but it gave place finally to the forms of more economical shape, as the T rail, the I or double-headed rail, and the U or bridge rail. These have been variously modified. In the United States, the inverted T rail has been in such general use, that it has become known as the American rail. The advantages are many.

It has a broad bearing foot, and is easily secured to the sleepers by hook-headed spikes, driven into the slots in the edge of the flange, or merely over the edge, thus allowing room for the expansion and contraction of the rail, by heat and cold, without disturbing the fastenings, and making it only necessary to use the cast-iron seats at the joints, which results in a great saving of iron. In England, the I or double-headed rail is the favorite; it being argued that when one head or surface is worn out the other side can be used. Barlow's modification of this is also used much in England, which is shaped thus: T.

The most successful connection for railway joints is the Fish bar. This was designed in 1847. The original invention was not successful, but was so improved on that both in England and America it has come into general use. It consists of a pair of plates 18 inches long and about 3 inches wide. These are bolted together through the rails, the holes in the rails being elongated to allow for expansion and contraction. This invention adds much to the comfort of railway travel, the cars passing over the joints as smoothly as if the whole road were a continuous rail.

Up to 1854, the weight of rails had been steadily increasing, from 35 lbs. to the lineal yard to 85 to 100 lbs. No advantage, however, was found in the very heavy rails, but on the contrary, the iron in such large piles was necessarily less worked in the manufacture, and was, therefore, in a poor condition to wear. The tendency has since been to return to rails weighing 55 to 65 lbs. to the yard.

The heaviest rail in use in the United States is on the New York Central Road, where the rails weigh from 65 to 69 lbs. to the yard. In the West, old roads use, generally, a 60-lb. rail, and the new roads, possessing less capital and frequently constructed for speculation, use a 56-lb. rail.

Of the roads running into Chicago, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Illinois Central, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & St. Louis, are using a 60-lb rail. The rest use a rail of lesser weight, usually from 56 to 58 lbs.

The life of an iron rail is very precarious, and is subject daily to a pressure of work that would soon end the life of a rail made of any other material except steel. Its average life, according to the traffic, is ten years, but on many of the principal roads of the United States and England it does not survive the pressure longer than two years. The life of a steel rail is well-nigh everlasting. They have never worn out, as yet, upon any road where they have been laid, although it is now seven years since Henry Bessemer discovered the atmospheric process of making steel. This difference in longevity in favor of the steel rail has led many roads to adopt it, and the officers of large railway corporations will talk of none other rail. On the trunk lines the iron no sooner wears out than it is replaced with steel. They cost but 25 per cent more than iron, and, according to Mr. Superintendent Harris, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, they last fully twenty times as long.

Railroad men in Chicago seem so be of unanimous opinion that in ten years steel rails will have entirely taken the place of iron upon the larger roads. The Canada Southern Railway, now being completed into the city, is being built entirely of steel rails, and recently the Boston & New York Road decided to remove all iron rails from their road-bed and replace them with steel.

Steel has been employed in two ways to produce an improved rail, either for the top slab only, which is known as the "steel-headed" rail, or by making the whole rail of steel.

The former rail has never been much used, because no satisfactory process has been discovered of uniting steel and iron. When this shall be done, they will likely come into favor on roads possessing a limited capital, and in countries far away from rail-making districts, where it would pay to re-roll old iron rails with steel heads, rather than pay freights for the old rails to and from the place of manufacture.

Solid steel appears to have but one drawback, which is, that if the steel is the least too hard, they will break under the influence of a cold climate. They should be frequently tested during manufacture, and, if properly made, never break.

The general outcry about bad and defective rails nowadays has much increased the demand for steel rails, and it has been wondered by many railroad men, why the rails produced now are not equal to those made twenty years ago. The reasons are obvious. It is a well-known principle that increased demand produces increased supply, and increased supply reduces prices, and these in turn quality. Of late years, the demand for railroad iron has been enormous, and the number of competing manufactures has rapidly increased. This has, of course, operated [illegible] to [illegible] them, and this has reduced the quality [illegible] manufacturers to compete in the market successfully, various improvements have been made tending chiefly to save labor and fuel, without regard to quality of iron, and so the present state of things is the result. A writer in the *Railroad Gazette* makes a few suggestions to railroad companies regarding the manner of contracting for railroad iron, as follows:

"Specifications should embrace quantity, section, weight per yard, lengths, mode of manufacture, inspection, testing, marking, punching, notching, and delivery. Railroads are too easily satisfied with simply a marketable article. For every large order, they should either send an inspector to the works to which the order is given, or provide that an inspector shall be appointed who is known by both parties for his capability and honesty. This would do away with much of the defective iron now manufactured."

The manufacture of rails in this country has assumed formidable proportions. There are annually consumed by the various roads of the United States 1,100,000 tons of rails, 800,000 tons of which are made in this country. Year by year the number of tons of rails imported is diminished, and it has been estimated that six years hence the importation will have entirely ceased. Pennsylvania ranks first in the product of iron and steel rails, Illinois second, New York third. It is a matter worthy of mention, that a State which ranks first in agricultural greatness, fourth in population, should rank second in the product of railroad iron. There are six rolling-mills in the State, two in Chicago, one at Joliet, one at East St. Louis, one at Decatur, one at Springfield.

The manufacture of railroad iron in Chicago is carried on to the extent of 80,000 tons a year. The Union Rolling Mill, at Bridgeport, and the North Branch Rolling Mill, are both in successful operation. They employ some 600 men, and produce both iron and steel rails. These mills are among the most complete in the United States, being fitted with all modern improvements. The handling of all iron is done by hydraulic cranes, thus saving a vast amount of labor and time. The manufacture of railway iron in this city is yet limited, but it must become one of our greatest interests. It is well known that American railway iron is made of a mixture of Lake Superior and Missouri iron; and, with her lakes, canals, and railroads, there is no place in the United States to which these two ores may be brought with such economy of money and time as to Chicago.

There is, therefore, a bright future for our city in this important product, and there is no interest which, if we shall foster, will do so much to advance our city in commercial greatness. Intimately connected, of course with railways are switches. The changing of cars from one track to another, and the consequent changing of tracks, were very early found necessary, but how to manipulate them with ease and safety was a problem of invention, most difficult of solution. The old styles of switches, in connection with the criminal negligence of switch-tenders, have been productive of so many accidents that new switches are constantly being invented. But no switch is now so superior over all others that it has come into universal use, and there is yet left a high place among inventors for some man who shall invent a perfect switch; one which shall do away with switch-tenders and thus avoid the possibility of accident by negligence.

There is much to persuade inventive genius into railroad inventions. The royalty may be large, and a successful inventor of railway machinery soon grows wealthy. [illegible] for over ago a Chicago court gave a railway corporation $1,000,000 against [illegible] illicit use of a patent tions, for damages [illegible] but this matter of royalty swaging machine [illegible] in itself, and we shall not [illegible] is worthy of [illegible] further [illegible].

BILLIARDS BY CHICAGO EXPERTS.

A letter received by Emanuel Brunswick & Co. contains the particulars of a match game of billiards, four-ball caroms, 1,500 points, for $250 a side and the championship of Nebraska and the Territories, played at the Denver Theatre on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, between John W. Coon and Louis Shaw, both well known in Chicago. The game was won by Coon in 24 innings, his average being 62½, and his highest run 222. Shaw scored 846 points, averaging 36 and 18-23, with 261 for his highest run. The score is added:

COON—3, 21, 180, 72, 0, 6, 36, 117, 87, 81, 42, 15, 81, 30, 15, 3, 24, 48, 87, 63, 222, 126, 6, 159—total, 1,500.

SHAW—105, 12, 47, 0, 9, 30, 33, 117, 9, 66, 9, 33, 24, 21, 6, 45, 3, 30, 261, 12, 12—total, 846.

MANSARD ROOFS.

Mr. Architect Boyington Explains His Position.

How the Mansard Can be Made Fire-Proof.

Argument in Favor of a More Stringent Fire Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the *Times* has seen fit to use my name quite freely, but "gently," on the subject of Mansard roofs, I ask a small space in your valuable column to explain my position. In doing so I may set forth some points upon more fire-proof construction in our buildings, which would take up too much space to explain how such constructions could be made more safe than they now are being done. In the first place, the *Times* condemns all Mansard roofs, and denounces them as of "barbaric taste." I trust the *Times* will excuse me for differing from its cultivated taste. I am one who thinks the Mansard roof more applicable to a certain style of building than any other, and should always be glad to construct them as fire-proof as any portion of the building. I do not see any good reason for making them any more so. All buildings over four stories high become more troublesome for putting out fires, whether they be square, full wall, or Mansard fronts, [illegible] only the street fronts that differ from any other building. All partition and party walls are built up through and above the roof. Now, so far as the openings in a street front are concerned, they are generally filled with wood frames and sash, even in what is termed fire-proof buildings. The present mode of constructing the Mansard presents only the same window exposure, all other trimmings and finish being either iron or slate. I contend that the window without shutter, of a high or low building, is where the great exposure is first encountered, and if the building is so high as to be out of the reach of the Fire Department, it at once becomes dangerous; consequently I have come to the conclusion that the great danger of fire arises from the great height of buildings, more than it does from the "Cursed Mansard roof." Still we are told that in the Boston fire some of the standing walls had the skeleton of the Mansard still remaining. This, of course, on the fire-proof buildings. Undoubtedly had the walls been carried up to enclose the roof, the extreme height would have thrown down the walls. In conversation the past week with an eminent architect from Boston, I asked the question whether they would be likely to discard the Mansard hereafter. He at once said he thought not, and he is not an advocate of the Mansard, only as it is more applicable to some styles of buildings and local streets, than the full square fronts. This gentleman explained that the streets of Boston were so narrow, and the lots so shallow, that they must build high in order to get the available room required for heavy business; consequently he thought there was an advantage in building, say a four-story front, with one or two stories of Mansard, which would recede from the front, allowing light to reach down to the streets, and the Mansard could be made just as safe from fire as any other form of construction. The *Times* refers to architects who do not think favorably of Mansard roofs. Among them it mentions the Government architect, Mr. Mullett. I am informed that he has said he did not think the Mansard roof any more dangerous from fire than any other form. I am certain he thinks favorably of the style for some kinds of buildings, for quite a number of his designs have been executed for Post Offices in different cities with Mansard roofs, of course fire-proof.

Now my customers need not feel that I am all Mansard. If they do not wish them they have only to say so. If they do wish them I hope they will allow me to make them as fire-proof as any other portion of the building [illegible] with fire-proof. I build [illegible] than with them, and expect to in the future. The Mansard style commenced [illegible] career in the early part of the [illegible] century, and has been improving ever since. The *Times* asks the question in its article on the subject, whether if a Van Osdel, a Wheelock, or a Boyington had hung out his shingle in the time of a "Phidias, a Michael Angelo, a Pladio, or of later date even an Inigo Jones or Sir Christopher Wren, would have fallen in with the proposition that an inverted saucepan for the cover of a house was essential to give the structure picturesqueness," etc. As to Phidias, I do not think he would be likely to have much to do with the inverted saucepan in his day, which was about [illegible] years before Christ, and was only noted as a sculptor. Angelo and Paladio's time was in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and before Mansard was born; consequently I do not think they would have been easy converts. Inago Jones was about the age of the first Mansard, but the style was but very faintly introduced in either of their days. Wren and the latter Mansard were on the stage of action at about the same time. It is said that Wren, in 1665, went to France and surveyed all the buildings of note in Paris. Soon after his return from France, which was about the time of the great fire in London, A. D. 1666, he is mentioned as having accomplished a great feat in introducing what was then called a flat roof, with eight feet pitch one way, and seventy on the other. This looks very much as though he had then arrived at our present mode of constructing the Mansard. I leave this, however, for the *Times* to judge. This is all I propose to say upon the Mansard.

While on the subject, however, there are other forms of construction fully as dangerous as the worst description of the Mansard. I will compare one of them to another old-fashioned household utensil—the long-legged skillet, and for an example refer you to the new *Times* building, now in process of construction. In this case the utensil is set upright on its long legs instead of inverted, largest at the top, flaring like an inverted bell. The *Times* building reminds me of such a skillet, which is so made for the purpose of kindling a fire between its legs. The fifth story of the building is pierced with nearly double the openings that the stories below are, consequently the piers between the windows are more stems, like the skillet legs, and hardly able to support themselves without the aid of the wood frames there inserted. A Mansard roof would not ordinarily have half as many openings in the same space, and, therefore, be less dangerous to an opposite fire.

I do not wish to reflect in the least upon the *Times* architect, as I consider him a gentleman. I take it for granted that he has been overruled in the design by the *Times* editor, he being an expert in the manner of construction and style of architecture, by which I see he is fond of the antique, not of the "Heathen Chinee," but bearing upon the modern Egyptian style.

The next point that I wish to notice is, that in the *Times* a few days since it was stated that the insurance companies had notified the Singer Company, or Field & Lister, that unless they constructed their roof entirely fire-proof they would not give them any policies of insurance. Now I should like to ask any candid insurance man what object there is in putting a fire-proof roof over an acre of pine forest fenced in?

We have run into another folly in many of our buildings; that is in putting up pine ceilings, and casing in our hallways with [illegible] fire instead of brick [illegible] plaster. [illegible] evils. I do [illegible] else will. The [illegible] we now have does some good, for, without it, you would see to-day many wood structures right in the very heart of our city, and others projected. It is due from our city authorities to enact a law that will more thoroughly protect the many fine buildings now constructed. There should not be allowed such long stretches of wood partitions and non-fire proof posts without walls. Columns and girders of iron can both be made fire-proof so as to support themselves in case of a fire in the building. And so can the floors, even if the joists are of wood. But, of course, some extra cost will be attended in such construction. Now, let us have a proper fire ordinance.

M. W. BOYINGTON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1872.

THE POLICE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Talcott in the chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were also present.

Officer Bowdon was charged with using coarse and insolent language to a member of the force, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The officer wished to have his case postponed, and the Board decided to hear the testimony against him. This officer was before the Board a week ago for neglect of duty, and fined ten days' pay, Officers Simmons and Sergeant Gerity being witnesses against him.

Officer Simmons testified that on an occasion subsequent to the trial, Bowdon asked for the "d—d rotten Sergeant," and ventilated his vocabulary of nuts and obscenity upon himself and several other officers. The language claimed to have been used by the officer would have disgraced the lowest brothel.

Officer Miller made out that both officers were equally to blame, while Officers Brennock, Hinchman, and others found the accused entirely in the wrong. These witnesses having been heard, the case was laid over for one week.

Officer Heischner was charged with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer, and dismissed from the force.

The resignation of Officer Burtar, under charges, was accepted.

The Board adjourned.

OUR HORSES.

The Purpura-Hæmorrhagia Making no Headway Among the Equines.

Result of a Visit to the Street Car and Stage Barns—Mr. Parmelee's Experience.

The dropsy, or (as learned veterinary surgeons would have us say) the *purpura-hæmorrhagia*, is not developing among the horses of the city as was anticipated, and it is but just to say that those who had prophesied its appearance express themselves as most agreeably disappointed, the while remarking, however, that "we do not know what a day may bring forth."

But since the events of one day are the results of previous days, it seems not unreasonable to presume that the *purpura* will remain in the city but long enough to show what it might do, if it saw fit to exert its power, and seems satisfied to vent its spleen upon the horses of New York. Indeed this city seems to have escaped the severity with which the epizootic *purpura* has existed in New York. There the mortality among street-car horses from epizootic was two per cent, while the fatality from this latest scourge has been very great. In this city, the mortality among street-car horses has not been one per cent, and the dropsy has resulted fatally in but two cases. The writer is inclined to believe that the mildness with which these diseases have prevailed in this city is the result of the superiority of our horses. There are no travelling carcasses in front of street-cars in Chicago, as in New York, and in this city a discharge follows inhumane treatment by drivers. New York lines buy condemned animals, while street-car lines in Chicago vie with each other in the superiority of their stock.

Mr. Parmelee yesterday informed a TRIBUNE reporter that he believed we had been a mistaken city; that while we have been stabling our epizootic horses, fly-blistering their breasts, and tormenting them with attentions, we ought to have given them a little work, more of fresh air, and less tender treatment by "cut.", but he would use less severe remedies and more simple, and keep install only those animals which were too weak to walk out. This theory he has built up on the remarkable fact that his most serviceable horses are those which the character of his business compelled him to judiciously employ while the epizootic was upon them, and further, that all his horses are at regular work, with the exception of sixteen head, every one of which have had the tenderest care, have been in the barn since they were taken sick, and have had severe treatment. While this is important information, it but tends to involve the veterinary gentlemen in yet greater difficulty in their efforts to understand the character of the equine disease known as the epizootic. Dr. Rauch says that dropsy is the last stage of the epizootic, but that it will only prevail among those horses whose constitutions are weak, either from age or abuse. He does not anticipate any serious development of *purpura* in this city, believing that our horses have had such treatment as that they have recovered from the epizootic with constitutions but little impaired, and that our horsemen are generally possessed both of that judgment and humanity whereby they will use no animals with dropsical tendencies.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday made a general circuit of the principal public barns of the city, and makes the following report:

Young's barn is yet free from dropsical signs, his horses being in the best possible condition.

The Z. P. barn, on Twenty-fifth street, has one case of *purpura*, while there are two cases at the Twenty-ninth street barn.

The South Side car barns contain eleven *purpura* horses. Dr. Withers says that not one of these have been worked, and that they are improving. One horse has died in these barns from dropsy. He says that the first case appeared in their barn quite ten days ago. They [illegible] determined that no fears of the droppy affliction the horses shall lead them to withdraw them from work, but that they shall run them till the effect seems to be injurious.

Yesterday morning, after a rest of quite three weeks, the horses of the North Side car line were again put in harness. A friskier set of horses were never seen. They pranced along as if they were attached to royal carriages, and, indeed, many of them would have done honor to royal vehicles.

The West Side line as yet make no promises. The Superintendent thought that perhaps they would run a few cars on the Clinton street line to-day, and might resume travel in part upon the Madison street line to-morrow. He said that if a few cars only were placed upon the Madison street line they would be so crowded with passengers that, with the horses in their present condition, he would be compelled to put four horses to a car, and they would have loads to draw that would result in injury to them.

THE ATWOOD PLACE HORSES.

J. Simpson, in charge of the horses at David A. Gage's Atwood Place, near Riverside, reports that all his fine stock are passing quietly and easily through the epizootic. From Logan down to J. A. Rice's pony "Toodles" all the animals have taken a turn at it, and Simpson thinks that if the bear had not run away and been shot for marauding among his neighbors' bee-hives he would have joined the procession. He insists,—Simpson, not the bear,—that blood will tell, even in this disease, for his choicest pets seem to go through their troubles better than the common herd. He says the tendency in most stables is to treat and dose to death, and would rather see epizoot and dropsy together come into Atwood barn than the pests called veterinaries, who are trying to prove that any man can be a horse doctor. In this connection it deserves to be stated that J. S. Stough's fine stud of horses at Hinsdale have thus far escaped the disease altogether.

EVANSTON.

Dr. Cleveland, who, rumor says, is to follow Dr. Chas. H. Fowler as pastor of the Centenary Church, Chicago, will lecture before the students of the University this evening, in the chapel. All are invited.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Trustees will be held in the Council Chamber this evening. [illegible] Hugh A. White, is [illegible].

The Attorney of for consideration a Fire Ordinance, expected, and the Committee on a Fire Engine to report.

Now is the Time.

It is always the right time to do a good act, and every man with a family should regard himself short of his duty until his home is endowed with a Wilson Improved Underfeed Sewing Machine. Let it be understood that this admirable machine captured the gold medal at the Northern Ohio Fair last fall, and has everywhere demonstrated that it is a first-class family machine. Add to this, the fact that it sells for $15 less than any other really superior machine, and you have an array of advantages in its favor that must be irresistible. Salesroom at [illegible] West Madison street, Chicago, and all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

[Advertisement.]

The Land Department of the Northern Pacific R'y road gives notice that there are abundant Government lands, of the very finest quality, along the line of its road in Central Minnesota, which are open to settlement as free homesteads. Lands of this character near to railroads are now comparatively scarce in the West. The above named company carries all homestead settlers over its line at reduced rates, and gives them the free use of a comfortable Reception House while they are selecting their land and preparing a house. Information, maps, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Land Department, N. P. R. R., at 23 Fifth avenue, New York.

Steam to Italy.

The Anchor Line steamship Napoli will sail from the Company's pier, No. 20, North River, New York, for Genoa, calling at Gibraltar, on Saturday, 23d November. Cabin passage $80 and $30 currency. Apply to Henderson Brothers, 104 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

Resurrectionists Robbing Graves at the Insane Asylum.

Report of the Special Committee on the Purchase of the Abstract Books.

The Board of County Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Stearns.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, asking authority to send an idiot child to the State institution for such children. Authority was granted.

RESURRECTIONISTS AT WORK.

The Warden of the Insane Asylum reported that a bold and shameless robbery was attempted there on Tuesday night last, by body-snatchers, in the cemetery connected with the Asylum, whose designs were frustrated by a party from the institution, who, however, were unable to arrest the perpetrators. The Warden says that outrages of this kind have been frequently attempted, and, in several cases, accomplished, in spite of the watchfulness of the officers of the Asylum, and he recommends that a strong calcium light be placed upon the tower, its range to be centred upon new-made graves. The matter was referred to the County Attorney and State's Attorney for opinions as to the legal points involved in the case, as a horse and buggy was captured from the resurrectionists, and is claimed by a livery-stable keeper.

THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

The special committee appointed to confer with the County Judges with reference to the purchase of certain abstract books from Chase Brothers, Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers, reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee would state that they have had separate consultations and conferences with the Honorable the Judges, also with the owners of the abstract books, and, at one of the meetings with the Judges, the owners of the abstract books were present by invitation, and the whole subject-matter very fully and freely discussed; and, it being the unanimous opinion of the Judges that if anything was purchased by the county it should be all the books, papers, and memoranda in the possession and under the control of the above-named firms, relating to titles, etc., in the County of Cook—originals, not copies—thereupon, at the request of your Committee, with the consent of the Judges, the said firms submitted a proposition for the sale of all their property to the county for the sum of $750,000, that being the only and the best offer they were at the present time prepared to submit, but stating, at the same time, that they would respectfully consider any reasonable proposition the county authorities might deem proper to submit.

Your Committee would further state that it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the Judges that there was an imperative necessity for the county to become the owner of said property, at whatever cost, and provided it was within the bounds of reason, and the ability of the county to meet the demand; but the Judges considered it would be impolitic for them in advance to state positively what they would approve as to the price the county should pay, believing that the interests of the county would be best subserved, and the law more fully complied with, by awaiting the action of your Board in the premises, and therefore the Judges submitted to your Committee the following communications, herewith submitted:

GENTLEMEN: I have been instructed by the Judges to inform your Committee that, with reference to the purchase of the memoranda of titles to the land in Cook County from Messrs. Chase Bros., Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers, they have nothing to add to the suggestion heretofore made to the Board of Commissioners, that only originals should be purchased, and then only for such sum as can be paid by the county consistently with its other engagements; and that, with regard to the price which should be paid for such memoranda, the judges, after full consultation, are compelled to decline to fix any sum which they will approve until such time as the matter shall properly come before them for their official action in the manner pointed out by the act of the Legislature authorizing the purchase. Very respectfully yours,

LAMBERT TREE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1872.

Samuel Ashton, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Judges to convey to you, and through you to your Committee, their action, taken at their recent meeting, in reference to the abstract question. Truly yours,

E. S. WILLIAMS.

Resolved, That the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts decline to take any further or other action than that heretofore taken in reference to the purchase of the abstracts under the law of April 9, 1872, until such time as the Board of Commissioners of Cook County shall submit to them some definite proposition for their approval or disapproval.

E. S. WILLIAMS, Chairman, &c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1872.

But your Committee would state in this connection that, from the expressions of the Judges to your Committee, [illegible] they would approve the purchase by the county at whatever sum the Board, in its judgment and by its action, should offer, within the sum named, if accepted by the owners of the books, etc.

Your Committee would further state that, in connection with the above named firms, they distinctly stated to your Committee that they were not desirous to sell out their property to the county for the sum named, as it would terminate and close, by retaining it, and they could make more [illegible] their business; but, their property and doing [illegible], recognizing the wants of the people and the necessity of the county to have something for use as public records, they, as individuals, were willing to make a personal sacrifice for the public good, and would sell the whole to the county if satisfactory terms could be agreed upon; and, while your Committee is impressed with the importance of the question, and the necessity for speedy action, and believe that a large majority of public sentiment is in favor of some action of the Board by which the county should become the owner of the property of said firms for use as public records still, your committee does not feel authorized to recommend the purchase at the sum named, and would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution, leaving the blank to be filled by the Board:

Resolved, That the County of Cook will purchase from the above named firms all the memoranda of "titles to land in Cook County," judgments and otherwise, the same being original, as mentioned by the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, owned by said firms, and in their possession and under their control, and pay therefor the sum of —— dollars in 20-year bonds of said county, drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum—if accepted by said firms.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOHN HERTING,
Special Committee.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the report be made the special order for Thursday next. The motion prevailed.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Commissioner Crawford moved the adoption of the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the time for the collection of the taxes and assessments of 1871 be hereby further extended to the several Collectors in the towns of Cook County who have not already returned their warrants to the County Treasurer, until the 1st day of December A. D. 1872, and that said several Collectors in said towns, respectively, be and they are hereby required to make return of their several lists and assessments on or before said date; and so much of the former action of this Board as conflicts herewith is hereby repealed.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the [illegible] in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

Live [illegible] tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $32, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passenger booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upwards. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 23 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

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[illegible] Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE, 15 S. Canal-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. (WEST SIDE).

HEAR "JOSH BILLINGS,"

The great Humorous Philosopher, the Witty Wise Man, the Emersonian Punch,

TO-NIGHT,

In the Union Park Congregational Church on the cheerful theme,

"THE PENSIVE COCKROACH."

"Josh" says in a private letter: "In this discourse a large invoice of reptiles, beasts, and fishes are handled without mercy, commencing with the dreamy cockroach and touching lightly at times upon the cunning of the fox, the strange uncertainty of the flea, and the wondrous hypocrisy of the cat."

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st., corner Sheldon.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Distinguished English Philanthropist,

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL,

WILL LECTURE ON

"Glimpses of Great Men and Women I Have Known,"

AT THE

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19,

For the Benefit of the Chicago Academy of Design. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets now for sale at Cobb's Library, 87 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's, corner State and Madison-sts., and West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

RUBENSTEIN CONCERTS.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, AT 8 P. M.

First appearance in Chicago of ANTON RUBENSTEIN, the greatest living pianist. HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso. Mlle. Louise L'Ibhart, Mlle. Louise Ormeny, the celebrated Soprano and the favorite Contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, Accompanist.

GLOBE THEATRE.

LOW PRICES 15, 25, and 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. To-night and Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, PROF. DAVIS and his

Troupe of Trained Dogs!

BILLY COLLINS, Dutch Vocalist. Brilliant success of MISS BLANCHE SELWIN, ALF. MCDOWELL, JOHN T. KELLY, BILLY BARRY, PETE LEE, REMMELSBURG SISTERS, MISS MINNIE GRAY, and the Comedy Combination in a new olio of novelties, concluding with the Sensational Drama entitled

SAVED! OR, THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Immense success of Geo. L. Fox and his great troupe in the only HUMPTY DUMPTY!

Third and positively last week but one of this great Pantomime. New scenes, new tricks, &c., &c. All the great specialties in the company. First appearance in America of the celebrated Girard Brothers in their new act, entitled CAPERONICON. The great Wilson Bros. in new acts. The Casselli Family. The infant Velocipedist. Kynock the great Skatorial Artist. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. A line of stages will leave after each performance for the West and South Sides.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. (WEST SIDE).

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

Will deliver her lecture on

"THE TRUE REPUBLIC," FRIDAY NIGHT.

Tickets for sale to-morrow. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 18, and every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

First appearance in this city of LITTLE MAC, JOHN ALLEN, [illegible] MISS ALICE [illegible] Comedy Company, from Supported by Aiken's own will be presented, first time in Chicago, with new properties, &c., the melodrama, original music, written expressly for the above mastic German SCHNEIDER; or DOT OLD HOUSE VON DE [illegible].

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC. Geo. and Chas. Reynolds. The Abyssinian [illegible] JOHN SHEPPARD. Great success of the burlesque of [illegible] Every evening and Saturday Matinee. JOSEPH BLUESKIN. the character artist, L. H. Milburn. Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, and Lawrence Burton will shortly appear.

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CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

ONE WIFE.

Every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Next Monday—SEA OF ICE.

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THERE WILL BE AN

OYSTER SUPPER

At the Michigan-av. M. E. Church, TUESDAY EVENING, for the benefit of the Ladies' Furnishing Fund. Supper from 6:30 to 9 p. m. Tickets, 50 cents.

"THE COMING MAN, Or Fifty Years Hence."

By VIDA VARRIE. This is a three act drama, cleverly depicting the state of affairs when women have attained their full rights, as demanded by the most ultra of the Women's Rights party. "It is witty and sprightly, and we should say admirably adapted for dramatic performance." —Philadelphia Age. For sale at the WESTERN NEWS CO.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 484 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill: they are his references. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call: you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 484 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 to 4 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., office 185 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, cures all kinds of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Schirrous Tumors. Seminal and Urinary diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature incident to the generative organs. A Treatise describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays excepted.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:15 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

‡Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*6:20 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:00 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	6:20 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes R'y.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:20 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 160 Washington-st.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	*8:40 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 11 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one per cent. ($1,000) dollars with security, to be approved by the Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 18, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to Dec. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies, needed at the institution:

- 50 brls superfine flour, per month.
- 50 brls family flour per month.
- 1,000 lbs corn meal per month.
- 30 to 50 head good fat steers, per month, from 1,000 lbs upward.
- 3,500 lbs Rio coffee.
- 50 brls "C" sugar.
- 4 brls "A" sugar.
- 500 lbs Japan tea.
- 5,000 bu oats.
- 5,000 bu corn in the ear.
- 2,500 tons Illinois coal.
- 10,000 yards prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, weight, 10oz per yard.
- 15,000 lbs common soap.
- 1,000 boxes candles.

Every bid must be accompanied by a bond of $2,000, to be approved by the Commissioners. The goods to be furnished as they are wanted. Cash will be paid on delivery of goods. The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on Dec. 17, A. D., 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid, which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For further particulars apply to the Warden, A. W. Edwards, Esq.

(Signed) JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD BOWEN, Commissioners.

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Architectural Iron Works,

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 423 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraph News.

SECOND PAGE—Wyoming Letter: A November on the Mountains; Diamond Hunting; Mining Excitement—The Water Works (Communication)—Dr. Rauch and Our Sanitary Condition (Communication)—Boston: The Question of Relief; Chief Engineer's Report—The Shores at Duluth—Methodist Missionaries—The Horse Disease: Bonner and Bergh—General News Items.

THIRD PAGE—The Iron Rail: A Brief But Comprehensive History of the Iron Horse's Track—Mansard Roofs: Mr. Architect Sayington Explains His Position and Condition of Our Homes—County Legislation—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Cry for More Territory; Civil Service Reform; Building Inspection; The Causes of Fire—Current News Items—Political.

FIFTH PAGE—The Chicago Press Club—Council Proceedings. Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Wire Gangs—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Pearl of Savoy."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kitchen Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kitchen Pleasantness Combination. "Schneider; or dot Old House von der Rhine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Charlotte Thompson. "One Hundred."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vandeville Entertainment.

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Union Park Congregational Church. Josh Billings' lecture on "The Passive Cockroach."

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 19, 1872.

An earthquake shook New Hampshire for ten seconds yesterday.

President Grant, in conversation with Virginia politicians, has reiterated his determination to adhere to the rules of the Civil Service system.

Not more than fifteen cases of dropsy, only one of them fatal, have appeared among the horses in the principal stables of this city up to this time.

In his annual report the Commissioner of Patents will ask that his Bureau be made a separate Department and be reorganized throughout, as its work is altogether different from that of the other branches of the Department of the Interior, and has grown far beyond the scheme of 1838, by which its operations are still regulated.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, in order to make with railroads in the United States connections the want of which has been seriously felt in its business, has changed its gauge to four feet eight and a half inches. This change was made between Sarnia and Fort Erie, a distance of 200 miles, in one day.

The Special Committee appointed by the County Commissioners to confer with the County Judges and the owners of the abstract books report that the latter will sell the original books, papers, and memoranda involved for $750,000. The Judges, they say, agreed that it was imperatively necessary for the county to obtain the property, but declined to give any opinion concerning the price asked.

The most tender epistles have passed between Mr. S. S. Cox, the defeated candidate for Congress from the State-at-large in New York, and Mr. Lyman Tremain, his successful opponent. Mr. Cox congratulates Mr. Tremain upon coming out ahead, and Mr. Tremain expresses sorrow that Mr. Cox should not been elected. Mr. Cox is "almost sorry," as he expresses himself, that he "cannot be a colleague of Mr. Tremain's," and Mr. Tremain sincerely regrets it.

Mr. Scammon is anxious that Secretary Boutwell should issue a new lot of greenbacks, under a mistaken notion that that would make the money market easy. If Mr. Scammon, Treasurer of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, would hand over Mark Kimball, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of that institution, the $40,000 of the Company's funds in his hands at the time of the fire, he would do more to relieve the money market hereabout than anything Mr. Boutwell can possibly do with his new greenbacks.

The *Journal* has advices from Springfield to the effect that Governor Oglesby is not distressed by the absurd rumor that Mr. Washburne is a candidate for the United States Senate. The rumor cannot be said to be absurd so long as it is a fact. It is possible that Governor Oglesby is strong enough to defeat any opponent, in which case, when that fact is ascertained, Mr. Washburne will, perhaps, withdraw. Meanwhile, the New York *World's* Chicago correspondent has picked up an item to the effect that Hon. Shelby M. Cullom is a candidate for Senator.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that the cholera epidemic of 1872, in the Bengal Presidency, is virtually at an end. Though less fatal, as regards numbers, in comparison with some other seasons, the attacks have been more than usually virulent. The deaths among the civil native population are set down at about 100,000. The returns from the army show that twenty-four cantonments have been invaded. The whole number of European troops attacked was 750, of whom 420 died. The losses have been greatest in every instance where the stations were overcrowded, and where there was a lack of pure air and water.

The dropsical malady which has succeeded the epizootic among the horses, while it has not become very general, is much more dangerous than the latter in character. The veterinary surgeons pronounce it to be dropsy, and the natural result of the influenza in cases where the horses have been neglected or overworked. The first symptom is a swelling of the hind legs, which gradually extends all over the body. The New York surgeons say that care is required more than medicine, the latter consisting of saltpetre and glauber salts, and they recommend that the moment the horse is attacked he should be taken out of harness and put into hospital, or it will give rise to a complication of diseases and result fatally.

It will be seen from the report of the Common Council meeting, last evening, that Marco Talcott retires from the Board of Police, and has been succeeded by Charles A. Reno. The retiring Commissioner is a man of everyway too pronounced characteristics not to have made his mark in his office, for he does nothing by halves, but we believe he long ago began to suspect, what those who knew and esteemed him best in other relations to community were not tardy in discovering, that he has few of the traits that belong to entire success in the delicate and difficult functions he has just laid aside. He has forfeited none of the confidence and reputation he has well earned, as one of our oldest and most successful business men, by an almost utter failure in his career in the Police Board, and as we expect to take him with us in this opinion, the statement is the more frankly made, while without insidiousness we express the belief that Mr. Reno's appointment will lead to quite different expectations from any that his predecessor ever very generally awakened. The post is one that requires no ordinary class of human qualities, a patience greater than Job's,—and, certainly, than Mr. Talcott's,—a firmness that is not merely strength of will, an outspoken purpose that does not expend itself in invectives. These, we trust, Mr. Reno has. If not, we must search still further.

The most recent affliction, connected with the epizootic, is the announcement that it has seized upon the fowls, and that the barn-yards of New York, New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania are rapidly becoming depopulated of chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks. The bipeds are seized in the same manner as the quadrupeds, exhibits the same symptoms, and are dying by hundreds. The disease runs its course in a very few hours, and the farmers, instead of applying any remedies, kill the fowl as soon as it is attacked and send it to market. This is a new and alarming feature. It is not only uncomfortable to suspect that we we may be eating roast, fried, broiled, and fricasseed epizootic, and that our salads are compounded of celery, oil, and catarrh, but what are we going to do on Thanksgiving and Christmas? These venerable anniversaries would be stripped of all that makes them memorable without boiled turkey and roast goose. There is no other objective point around which we can concentrate associations or which affords a basis for thankfulness. With such slight occasions as there are just now for displays of gratitude, and with no chicken or turkey in the larder, Thanksgiving will be dreary. As the cattle are commencing to come down with it, it only remains now for the hogs and sheep to take it, and the sum of our discomfort will be complete.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, and many of them more active. Mess pork was quiet, but firmer for future delivery, closing at $14.50@15.00 for old; $13.00 @13.25 for January, and $12.37½@12.50 seller December. Lard was more active, and a shade firmer, at 7½c cash, and $12.37½@12.50 seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 4½c for part salted shoulders; 6½@6¾c for do short ribs, and 6¾@7c for do short clear. Sweet pickled hams were dull at 9½@10½c. Lard hogs were quiet and steady, at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active and firmer, at 11c for wheat and 10c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and quite firm. Wheat was active and strong, advancing 2c, and closing at $1.07¾ seller the month; $1.07¾ seller December, and $1.08 seller January. Corn was dull, but ½@¾c higher, closing tame at 32½c seller the month, and 31½c seller December. Oats were quiet, but ¾@½c higher, closing at 29c seller the month, and 29½c seller December. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 53½c. Barley was active and advanced 3c on No. 2, which closed first at 64½@64¾c cash, and 63@63½c seller the month. The lower grades of barley were quiet and steady. The hog trade was fairly active, with prices steady and unchanged, ranging at $4.00@4.20. There was a good demand for cattle at last week's closing prices. Sheep were dull and nominal.

THE CRY FOR MORE TERRITORY.

It is given out that the leading policy of the Government during the next four years will be the acquisition of foreign territory. This means aggression, war, expenditure, increase of debt, the annexation of unwilling and hostile peoples, the multiplication of offices, and general disturbance and embroilment. It is not difficult to understand the direction which territorial acquisition must take. It is not likely that any serious effort will be made to obtain any of the British provinces on our northern boundary. There are three points to which the hand of acquisition can be reached: These are, 1, the West Indies; 2, Mexico; and 3, Central America.

In the West Indies there are several groups of islands, the purchase or seizure of which has at times, found advocates. In Andrew Johnson's time, Mr. Seward negotiated for the purchase of the volcanic rocks belonging to Denmark, which scheme was defeated by the Senate. The price of these was $7,000,000. In 1870, General Babcock negotiated a treaty for the purchase of San Domingo, one of the Republics of the Island of Hayti, which purchase, when completed, will involve the acquisition of the other Republic. The purchase money, with the assumption of the San Domingo debt, figured up nearly $2,000,000, but more likely $4,000,000, which amount, when Hayti is included, will be increased to $20,000,000. The next group consists of the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The acquisition of Cuba for nearly half a century was ardently desired by the slave-holding States as a means of strengthening slavery. Fifteen years or more ago, in the history of Franklin Pierce, the United States intimated a willingness to pay $100,000,000 for Cuba. With the abolition of slavery, whatever excuse or pretext existed for the acquisition of Cuba also ceased. There is no part of her dominions to which Spain will more tenaciously cling than to Cuba. Though that Government is so nearly bankrupt that it has failed to pay interest on its debt for five years, she is without credit or money, there is not a jesel nor a penny in all Spain that will not be promptly given for the retention of Cuba. We cannot hope to recognize the ruffians who claim to be the patriots in Cuba as a legal Government, and deal with them for the purchase of the island, would be an insult to the intelligence of the world. It would involve us in a war with Spain. To acquire Cuba by this means will not cost less than $500,000,000. The Protectorate of Mexico is another, and, with a certain class of persons, a very popular, measure. Under cause of protecting the frontier, it is assumed that Mexico is unable, or refuses, to control her own citizens; therefore, an American army ought to occupy so much of the territory of Mexico as is necessary to keep order on the frontier. This involves the disregard of the laws and authority of Mexico in the tier of provinces next to the boundary line, and provokes an immediate war. The Protectorate, therefore, must be moved further south, until at last it will involve the overthrow of the National Government of Mexico, and the occupation of the country by an American army and a Military Government. Then will come the farce of State Conventions, and their admission into the Union, new carpet-bag Senators and Representatives, and Governors, with a steady accompaniment of civil war so long as the Spanish blood continues to exist in the country. The Mexican Protectorate will not cost less than $150,000,000 annually.

Such is the present range of proposed territorial acquisition. A Protectorate over the Central American States would naturally follow that over Mexico. But the term Protectorate, when properly translated, means the conquest of all these countries, and the extension of our dominion over the whole of North America, and the islands in the Eastern and Western oceans. The mind can hardly grapple the immensity of the scheme, and there are but few who examine it to details and trace out its inevitable consequences who will not shrink from it with the gravest apprehension. In the train of such a scheme there is everything that is fatal to Republicanism. There is war, debt, taxation, bloodshed, increased pension lists, and the paraphernalia of the seventeenth century. We have had a taste of the cost and desolation of war upon our own soil. The consequences of that war will weigh upon us for half a century to come. A war with Spain or Mexico, or both, to wrest their territory from them—territory that we do not want—will place us in arms against the moral sense of the civilized world. The Republic will become another name for the plunderer of the weak, the cruel invader of the helpless, the despoiler of nations, and the unprincipled violator of human and national rights.

The policy of the American Union is peace. Any other condition is as hostile to our Republican principle as it is dangerous to our unity. It is anomalous in our form of government to have direct taxes, or any Federal taxes beyond the legitimate expenditures for an economical administration of the Government. Taxes to build and so maintain a navy to cut off the commerce and to blockade the ports and storm the cities of other nations, is repellant to the purposes for which our Union was formed. It was never intended that we should have aggressive navies, or standing armies, or military preconsuls, and, while the last man and the last dollar may be wisely and legally employed for national defence, the people have a right to insist, and will insist, that not a man nor a dollar shall be expended in aggressive wars upon peaceful neighbors, for the purpose of capturing their territory or murdering their people.

At this time, burdened with a National debt of $2,000,000,000; paying interest on a Pacific Railroad debt of $60,000,000 more; with State and municipal debts counting by the hundreds of millions; with every person and interest taxed to the extremity of endurance; with a Government not yet purified of the laxity and extravagance incident to a condition of war; with a voluminous issue of depreciated paper currency; with our whole financial system weakened by terrible destructions of wealth, and confined to its utmost tension; with the entire country suffering from financial stringency,—is this a time to go upon a crusade to extend the area of freedom" by the overthrow of existing Governments, and the incorporation of hostile people, speaking other tongues, utterly ignorant of our institutions, and entertaining deeply-rooted antipathies towards us? Are the financial and commercial interests of the United States prepared for such a state of things? Is that what they voted for in the recent election? We think not.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The President's rebuff of the Cameron-Harris politicians in Pennsylvania in the matter of the Philadelphia Post Office, and the Murphy gang in New York in the matter of the New York Surveyorship, and his declaration that he will enforce the Civil Service rules, are received with great satisfaction throughout the country. They are the first authoritative revocation of the fatal political heresy which was inflicted on the country by Andrew Jackson, and has tended toward its misgovernment ever since, that the offices which the President has the power to fill by appointment shall be considered as the "spoils" and plunder of a victorious party (or a faction of a party), instead of the means of administering government with the greatest skill and economy. "Unto the victors belong the spoils" was a maxim which likened the Government offices to a conquered city given over to be sacked by a public and ruthless enemy. Borrowed from the severest doctrines of war, it is no wonder that it has proved iniquitous as a maxim of Government during peace. We hope that President Grant's action means that henceforth the offices of the Civil Service are not to be deemed the provender of the politicians, but are to be filled on a system which shall look solely to the efficiency of the public service. The system of promotion according to experience and merit is business-like, and will please the business men of the country. It is the gist of the Cincinnati platform on this point. It is what every capable business man practices in the promotion of his employes. Let it be made a part of the Common Law of our country, and it will be found that the Civil Service will be studied and followed as a profession by many of our ablest men, instead of being an asylum for party strikers and spoilers. Let promotion in office be won, not by services on the stump nor by getting drunk, extlight parades and wood sticks, aptitude for the perience competency, and not only would our politi- duties of office; and not only would our politicians lose much of their vulgarity and cal corruptions, but we should soon see in office men who have made the questions of administration bearing on their own offices a study and specialty. As our country advances in population and area to-wards the hundred millions of people we will number before the close of this century, the practical administration of the Government must become more and more a specialty and a profession. The Civil Service must be the life-study of those who would attain or pretend any fitness for it, just as the Navy and Military Service now are. Under European Governments, their aristocratic orders mark particular citizens from birth for these walks of life, and their education is directed to fit them for the sphere they are to fill. It is impossible that the details of our administration, diplomatic and civil, in our Revenue Offices, Post Offices, Custom Houses, and Consulships shall be perpetually in the hands of novices and amateurs without perpetually disgracing the republican system in its competition and rivalry with the monarchical. Yet it is the insuperable objection to our past system of using offices as the spoils of victory that the mass of office-holders are always apprentices, and, just as they come to know something of the duties of their offices, they are turned out to make room for other apprentices. A village lawyer from Missouri, who never saw an invoice or bill of lading in his life, and knows not a word of Dutch, is made Consul at Rotterdam. A leader of county rings is made Collector of Revenue, though every antecedent of his life indicates that he will divide the revenue as fast as he collects it.

We do not contend that all, or the chief part of, Civil Service Reform is to be found in the simple adoption of the rule of promotion instead of the previous rule of party plunder. But if the head of the Government once sincerely desires and aims at reform, the other needed reforms will follow. We need some authoritative proof that public office is not to be confined in its distribution to the few who may agree on all points with the President's political views or personal policies; that assessments for party purposes are not to be made on office-holders; that good men are not to be discharged from their offices because of their divergence from the President's views on questions not affecting the duties of their office. The President shows evidence of having profited by the real lesson of the campaign. This was, not that the people oppose the reforms embraced in the Cincinnati platform. On the contrary, the mass of those who voted against Mr. Greeley sincerely desire those reforms. The attitude assumed by the Liberals revealed President Grant's weak points without depriving him of his stronger ones. The weak points thus revealed he evinces a desire to correct, and we heartily congratulate him on his new departure. Despatches from Washington intimate that his message will take liberal ground toward the South as well as toward Civil Service Reform. If so, and if Congress shall follow in the same vein, the seed sown at Cincinnati will have grown into its most desired fruitage and harvest.

THE CAUSES OF FIRE.

The New York *Times*, in discussing the general subject of fires and the question why they spread more rapidly at certain times than others, seeks to account for them by sundry mysterious combinations in and conditions of the atmosphere,—a certain chemical diaholism, for which no one can account and against which it is useless to take precautions. This is simply superstition. We heard the same kind of talk immediately after the Chicago fire, and there were not a few who satisfied themselves that the fire was the result of a peculiar combination of terrestrial, electrical phenomena, and chemical agencies in the atmosphere, which could neither have been guarded against nor controlled. The exact reverse of this was the case. Every cause and characteristic of the Chicago fire is as clear as the sunlight. First, there was an absence of rain for two or three months preceding the fire, so that everything inflammable was completely dry. Second, a furious southwest wind was blowing at the time. Third, the extensive wooden quarter of the city, in which the fire originated, created intense heat. Fourth, the supply of water was cut off at an early stage of the fire. Fifth, the combination of intense heat, a high wind, and vast volumes of flame, and the absence of water with which to check its spread; and, sixth, the faulty construction of buildings. This is the plain enumeration of facts connected with the Chicago fire. Things that were not combustible were not destroyed. There was no atmospherical combination destroying everything with which it came in contact; if there had been, human beings would have been destroyed. It was only where the fire came in actual contact that damage was inflicted. There was no mysterious destroyer in the atmosphere itself. Both the causes and their manner of operation are perfectly clear, and there is no reason to believe that the same combination of causes will not again produce exactly the same result. The idea of attributing to supernaturalism what is clearly due to obvious natural laws, is as absurd as was the kindred attempt of some clergymen to attribute it to a visitation of Divine wrath.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

The general discussion of building matters that has followed the Boston fire should suggest to the Common Council of Chicago the necessity for taking some further action in the way of preventing the recurrence in this city of extensive and disastrous conflagrations. There are two things needed:

1. An important amendment to the fire ordinance.

2. Provision for a system of Building Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to report infringements upon the fire regulations.

The circumstance that the burned district of Boston was composed exclusively of granite, iron, brick, and stone buildings, and that protection against great fires requires little more than the construction of the walls from incombustible material. In the rebuilding of Chicago there are two notable defects, which are not sufficiently covered by the existing fire ordinance. In regard to the Mansard roof, the ordinance simply provides that it "shall be constructed, as to its outside surface, of fire-proof or non-ignitable material." The chin coating of slate which is placed upon these wooden superstructures is enough to comply with the law, but not enough to furnish reasonable protection against the spread of fire. The provision should be amended so as to compel all who avail themselves of the ornamental Mansard to cover it with a facing of iron before the slate is put on, or otherwise render it as nearly non-ignitable as any other story in the building.

The benefits of the best of fire ordinances, however, must be somewhat uncertain without an adequate system for their enforcement. The penalties are not enough. Many of the wisest provisions refer to interior construction, which can only be noted during the process of building. There is no other way to enforce the fire ordinance rigidly than by the appointment of public Building Inspectors. It is by this means that European cities assure protection against the spread of fire. The State Legislature, prompted to do so by the failing of a Chicago building, authorized the appointment of such Inspectors by the City Charter of 1867, so that there is ample authority as well as necessity for them. When there is any public improvement, as in the paving of streets, the Board of Public Works employs an Inspector for the job, whose duty it is to see that the terms of the contract are fulfilled by the contractor. The gas companies, though private corporations, take the precaution of refusing to place meters, or furnish gas, until after the pipes and fixtures shall have passed the inspection of an expert employed by them. Certainly, then, the City Government should take equal precaution in a matter which concerns the common welfare of all citizens. What is everybody's business is nobody's; citizens do not voluntarily turn informers, and, without a regular system of public officers to watch the interests of the public in the construction of buildings, Chicago will derive but a partial benefit from a fire ordinance that might save it from a second destruction. To take a single item in building, the case of chimneys and flues will illustrate the necessity for rigid inspection. A prominent architect says that the provisions of the ordinance in regard to their construction, and with reference to their proximity to inflammable material, are not followed in one case out of ten. Yet there is no other source from which so many conflagrations take their origin. The construction of chimneys according to law can only be ensured by close inspection.

The cost to the city of a sufficient number of Building Inspectors to insure the observance of the ordinance would be comparatively trifling. They need not be expensive men,—sufficient intelligence to comprehend the law, sufficient industry to give their time to it, and sufficient honesty to make fair reports,—would be the only requisites. They should have certain districts of the city allotted to them; divided according to the amount of building, and they should be under the supervision of the Board of Public Works.

Miss Emily Faithfull desires, before she leaves Chicago, to add her contribution to the many noble offerings it has received, and for that purpose will give a lecture to-night, all the proceeds of which shall go to the Academy of Design, which, as all remember, lost its art treasures, its building, and its means in the fire. Those who, with Miss Faithfull, are solicitous that one of the finest of our public resorts should speedily reopen its galleries, and would also like to get glimpses into the lives and characters of Lord Palmerston, Lady Morgan, Disraeli, Lord Brougham, Mrs. Jameson, Adelaide Procter, Lord Derby, Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir John Coleridge, and other eminent English men and women, should give Miss Faithful the compliment, and the Academy of Design the profit, or their attendance. So much curiosity is shown to know all about this gifted English woman, that we give a few facts of her life. She is the youngest daughter of an English clergyman, and is 37 years old, having been born in 1835. A short time after reaching womanhood she was presented at Court, and mingled for a while in the galeties of the London season. But the same suffering that inspired the Song of the Shirt inspired her to abandon this aimless life, and devote herself and her moderate fortune to the cause of the thousands of poor working-women of London. Her efforts have been directed to extending the sphere of employment for women. Her agitation has been for their industrial, not for their political, rights. In 1860, she started a band of female compositors, and, in spite of great difficulties, founded a typographical establishment, in which women were employed as compositors. To show her approbation of Miss Faithfull's philanthropic labors, the Queen has appointed her Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty. Her connection with the *Victoria Magazine* is well known, but it is not generally known that the little patrimony Miss Faithfull inherited was sunk in the enterprise. Miss Faithful has written a novel, "Change," which ran into a second edition within a month of its appearance.

Art and politics have become singularly and unpleasantly mixed in Europe, and both in Paris and St. Petersburg music is now judged from the political point of view. At the last popular concert of M. Pasdeloup in Paris, the orchestra played Wagner's overture to "Rienzi" as artists, and then, as Frenchmen, turned round and hissed it, and have now flatly refused to play any more German music, not objecting to it from an artistic point of view, but simply because it is German. The public has indorsed the musicians and refuses to hear any more German music, and M. Pasdeloup has been obliged to make a public announcement that for the present all music will be adapted to French patriotism. As the French have scarcely ever had a musician who was not of German birth or German education, they, of course, are reduced to a meagre lot of indifferent music. Mallinger, the favorite rival of Lucca in Berlin, has been hissed in St. Petersburg, partly because she bears a German name and partly because she belongs to the Berlin Opera House. The jealousy and hatred of everything German in Russia is rapidly increasing. A correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* explains that Lucca was not hissed at St. Petersburg, because she is half Italian by birth; but as Lucca, at the time of her Prussian season, belonged to the Berlin Opera House, as her *repertoire* is very largely German, as her successes have been principally made in Germany, as she was for a long time the favorite singer of the Prussian Court, and sufficiently a favorite of Bismarck to be photographed side by side with him, and as she married a German military officer, the Baron Von Rahden, the point made by the Russians is more nice than sensible. The facts only show what an extent of political bitterness exists where a people refuses to listen to music, which is of no nationality, but a universal language, because it happens to be produced by their opponents.

The plebeian tumultuous and exciting scene took cession of Salon, on the 1st inst., upon the occasion of the opening of the Sabbatarians of the Rothnal-Green Museum on Sunday. The Sabbatarians packed the meeting two hours before the time of opening, as announced, and thus prevented the Sunday Leaguers and onlookers from getting in. The latter, 2,000 in number, held an outside meeting, at which there was also a large crowd of Sabbatarians present. Speeches were made pro and con, the disputation at last getting so warm that blows were freely exchanged between the rival factions. The disgraceful conduct was kept up for a long time, and the end is not yet. More meetings are advertised and more disturbances are anticipated. It is not difficult to see that the Sabbatarians are inflicting immense damage to their cause by such proceedings. The opening of a museum on Sunday afternoons for the benefit and pleasure of workingmen, who have no other day of recreation, is certainly not a sufficient moral provocation for such violence.

The Nottingham Branch of the Workingmen's International Association has recently published a pamphlet entitled "The Law of the Revolution," and the Secretary of the Association forwarded a copy to Mr. John Stuart Mill, who acknowledged its receipt in a very interesting letter to the Association. While sympathizing with the Association in its recognition of the claim of women to equal rights in all respects with men, and of minorities, proportionately to their numbers with majorities, he makes strong objections to the words "the revolution," contending that "the revolution," as a name for any set of principles or opinions, is not English, and that it proceeds from an infirmity of the French mind, which leads it away by phrases and abstractions, as if they were realities. He takes the advanced ground that there is no real thing called the revolution, and that there are no grounds for the "pursuit of the revolution." Mr. Mill closes his letter with the following warning to the Association:

"There are maxims which your Association, in my opinion, rightly considers to be essential to just government; and there is a tendency, increasing as mankind advance in intelligence and education, toward the adoption of the doctrines of just government. These are all the doctrines that are in the case, and the more clearly and unambiguously these, and nothing but these, are stated, the better people will understand one another, and the more distinctly they will see what they are supporting about, and what they are avowed to prove. When, instead of this, men range themselves under banners as friends and enemies of the 'revolution,' the only important question which is just and useful is kept out of sight, and measures are judged, not by their real worth, but by the analogy they seem to bear to an irrelevant abstract.

The New York Advertising Agency of Messrs. Rowell & Co. have recently issued a catalogue of American publications which presents some interesting information. There are 5,433 periodical publications in the United States, of which only 507 are daily newspapers. The bulk of this number is made up of weekly newspapers, amounting, in the aggregate, to 4,750. There are 685 monthlies, and 55 quarterlies, the remaining 331 being divided among the weekly, semi-weekly, and other occasional publications. Florida has no daily newspaper. The Territories have 87 publications, including 18 dailies, and the [illegible] have 408 periodicals all told. The number of daily newspapers in the country has decreased 74 during the past year—a circumstance that may be useful as a warning. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are the great centres. The State of Illinois takes high rank in the comparative amount of the current literature it furnishes, issuing 518 periodical publications,—a larger number than any other State except New York and Pennsylvania. Among the journalistic specialties, religion has more organs than anything else, agriculture, education, Free Masonry, and Odd Fellowship following in this order. There are 74 medical periodicals and 30 that are published for the children.

The American Geographical Society propose to send to the Vienna International Exposition a collection of maps, photographs, reports, State surveys, and other documents containing statistical or illustrative information concerning the various sections of our country. The task of making this collection has been intrusted to Mr. Francis A. Stout, the Vice President of the Society. He has already received valuable contributions from the railroads embracing new territory, and he is particularly anxious that the progress, prosperity, and material advantage of the West should have a full representation. To this end he invites contributions, illustrating productive capacity and geographical features, from all associations, officials, and individuals who may be interested in spreading information concerning America among the people of Europe. As it is the purpose to deposit the collection in Vienna, after the exhibition shall have been closed, where they will always be open to those who visit that capital, the collection may be looked upon as an important stimulant for emigration,—a cause in which the people of the West are especially interested. All contributions should be forwarded to Francis A. Stout, Vice President of the American Geographical Society, Cooper Institute, New York.

France promises us another "Iron-Mask" mystery. The hero in this modern case is said to be M. Henri Rochefort. Everybody supposed that [illegible] was transported to New Caledonia. At least, vivid accounts, several months ago, of his voyage, eye-witnesses of his departure, and a touching story that a lady had joined him from the coast of England, ready to sacrifice the comforts and pleasures of civilized life to share with him the trials and sufferings of a penal colony. Now the London *Standard* tells us that Rochefort recently turned up at Versailles, still a prisoner, but voluntarily a bridegroom. The occasion of his appearance is said to have been that of marrying a woman with whom he had lived for many years for the purpose of making their children legitimate in the eyes of the law. As it is scarcely supposable that the authorities would allow Rochefort to come all the way back from New Caledonia to take part in this ceremony, the conclusion is that he has been stowed away in some one of the many State prisons of France, where his presence has been concealed from the public.

POLITICAL.

The Presidential Electors meet in the several State Capitals, and vote, on the first Wednesday in December.

—How Grant came by 197,975 majority in Pennsylvania is thus explained:

1872.	*Liberal.*	*Repub.*	*Maj.*
Oct.,	Buckalew, 317,760	Hartranft, 353,387	35,627
Nov.,	Greeley, 342,414	Grant, 540,389	197,975

—The vote of Delaware:

1868.		1872.	
Seymour	13,762	Greeley	10,709
Grant	7,033	Grant	11,116

—The vote of 83 counties in Tennessee, for Congressman-at-large, is: Maynard, 73,225; Cheatham, 61,627; Andy Johnson, 35,759.

—The vote of Maryland:

1868.		1872.	
Seymour	62,357	Greeley	67,611
Grant	52,482	Grant	56,449

Had there been a Legislature to elect in Maryland, the Republicans would have carried it by 15 majority on joint ballot.

—The story that Colonel Thomas A. Scott desires to compete with Simon Cameron for the Pennsylvania Senatorship is wholly without foundation.

—The Quincy *Whig*, and other Grant papers, are naming Shelby M. Cullom for Speaker of the Illinois Legislature. He was Speaker in the session of 1861.

—For Speaker of the Wisconsin Legislature, the names of Samuel S. Brannan, of Portage, and H. D. Barron, of Polk, have thus far been mentioned.

—The votes of the Mare Island Navy-Yard having failed, this year, to re-elect Congressman Coghlan, on the day after election many men who answered roll-call received their money and were discharged; and as many as 600 have been turned adrift.

—Congressman Rusk's majority, in the La Crosse (Wis.) District, is 7,833.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* is not satisfied with the classification of members elect to the Tennessee Legislature, and says:

> We would like to see a classification based on some [illegible] For instance, those who are in favor of the system; those who are schools and those opposed to taxation and those who are in favor of a new Constitution and those who are in favor of the present one; those who believe in reform and those who are against them.

—Now that the Radical party [illegible] successful in securing the election of Gen. Grant, we may look forward confidently to an early expression of that sympathy for the South, so loudly expressed in their platforms and organs. The field is a very large one for its display, and the sooner they go about it the sooner we will become reconciled to the issues of the election.—*New Orleans Times.*

—Senator Conkling's organ, the Utica *Herald*, is calling upon Senator Fenton, among others, to resign his seat in the Senate, because his State did not see fit to vote as he did on the Presidential issue. Considering that, for four consecutive State elections following upon Conkling's election to the Senate, his State repudiated him by larger and larger majorities, and that, through this whole period, Lord Roscoe clung with firm grasp to his Senatorial chair, this demand upon Senator Fenton is decidedly cool.—*Syracuse Courier.*

Financial Troubles in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Despatches from South Carolina say that the State Comptroller proposes to raise a sum only equal to that required in $9,985,908 of the funded debt, leaving about $6,000,000 unprovided for. These are of the consolidation bonds, and largely held in the North, but no satisfactory [illegible] sale has ever been made, and the Comptroller practically repudiates them. The Providence Press says: The taxes that are to be collected to meet the interest on the remainder of the funded debt are now converted into the State Treasury with the struggle. The State officers are [illegible] Moses finishing Governor [illegible] the issuing of a receipt for taxes [illegible] at their instance. [illegible] cause of South Carolina's financial troubles is clear that even the officials do not trust other."

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

A new Presbyterian Church is to be organized at Riverside on Sunday next.

General Sanford, our former excellent Minister to Belgium, was in THE TRIBUNE office yesterday.

Senator Harris, who is to represent Louisiana in the Upper House of the Nation, is at the Sherman.

The Star and Crescent Club give a social soiree at Snow's Dancing Academy, No. 62 South Halsted street, to-morrow evening.

Grace Greenwood, the charming writer, is visiting her friend Dr. William B. Clarke, No. 1 West Monroe street.

The public schools, especially those of the South Division, are overflowing with pupils, many children are waiting for admission to all of the grades.

There will be an oyster supper this evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Ladies' Furnishing Fund.

Passengers that reached this city yesterday were delayed several hours east of Buffalo by two feet of snow. They did not speak of it as "Beautiful."

The merchant tailor store of J. F. Rager, 55 West Randolph street, was burglarized Sunday night of $150 worth of cloth.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier has withdrawn from all the lecture engagements he has made for the winter, and declines to make any engagements on any account.

Captain George Washburn, of the New York Police force, who has been visiting his relative, Supervisor Washburn, for a few days, left this city for Alton last evening.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given at the Twenty-fifth Street Baptist Church, near Wentworth avenue, this evening. Readings by A. P. Burbank will occupy most of the evening.

Mr. George Ashley, of Rochester, N. Y., known to the Eastern clothing trade as a successful salesman and careful manager of establishments, has connected himself with the Chicago branch of a Boston wholesale house.

The roof of the great Rock Island depot at the foot of LaSalle street is nearly finished, trains will arrive and depart from this magnificent passenger house before New Year's, greatly to the advantage of the public, especially suburbans.

The residents of the South Division may congratulate themselves upon the opportunity of hearing Miss Emily Faithfull lecture this evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, on "Glimpses of Great Men and Women I Have Known." The proceeds of the lecture are to be applied to the benefit of the Chicago Academy of Design.

The Library Association of Centenary M. E. Church to-night gives their first literary entertainment, in the lecture room of the church on South Clark street. They have secured the programme embraces music, readings, etc., the proceeds to be used toward supplying the church with a good library. The public generosity are invited to attend.

The Chicago City Railway Company has a large force of men at work laying the double track on South Clark street. They have completed from Twelfth street north to Polk street, and will continue to Clark street bridge, where a junction will be formed with the North Chicago Company's lines.

Among the notable arrivals at the Metropolitan House, yesterday, were Judge J. Monroe, Secretary of State of Maryland, Annapolis; Hon. G. H. Barker and lady, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and lady, Toronto, Ont.; Lt. Carlo Presbitero, Italy; J. R. Kendall, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

The last of Mrs. L. B. Chandler's matinees will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. George Scovill, 260 Warren avenue. Important business to be considered. All interested are desired to be present. "Methods of Moral Education" will be the subject discussed.

Michael Hagan, who was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne about a week since, in charge of uttering counterfeit money, and whose case was then postponed to afford him an opportunity to prove his innocence of criminal knowledge, was brought before

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Among the notable arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were Judge J. Monson, ... Secretary of State of Maryland, August ...; G. H. Barker and lady, Cincinnati; ... Morgan and lady, ... Ont.; L. Carrick, ... Pritchard and lady; J. B. Kendall, Esq., Louisville.

The last of Mrs. L. B. Chandler's meetings will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. George Scoville, No. 260 Warren avenue. Important business will be considered. All interested are desired to be present. "Methods of Moral Education" will be the subject discussed.

Michael Hagan, who was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne about a week since, on a charge of uttering counterfeit money, and whose case was then postponed to afford him an opportunity to prove his innocence of criminal intent, was brought before the Commissioner again yesterday. The examination resulted in the accused being held for trial in bail of $2,000.

There is a stir among the dry bones of some of the Pennsylvania oil companies organized by the dozen in this city several years ago. It has been discovered, in two or three instances (out of about one hundred), that sly fellows have been working the abandoned property of these companies, and made a good thing out of it. It is rumored that a couple of hundred thousand dollars have been cleared in the past four seasons in one concern that even its Chicago Directors had forgotten the name of. An agent has been sent down to see about it.

On not a few of the buildings in process of erection work is being pushed most actively, and with large gangs of men to secure their being enclosed before the setting in of winter. Except Potter Palmer's, on which work has been suspended, and the Custom House, only recently begun, all the hotel structures are being put in readiness to be warmed and finished during the winter. The Orient House is receiving its furniture, and will be opened in about a month. The contracts for the ranges and kitchen furniture of the Grand Pacific were made yesterday.

A neat and ingenious devise, worthy of a Chicago hackman, has been introduced here by some West Division Omnibus Company. It is not honest, but honesty cannot be looked for. The device is to purchase a number of omnibuses bearing the legend, "Wabash avenue," and drive them from Robey to State street. As the West Side passengers get out before State street is reached, and South Siders, anxious for a ride to Twenty-second-street, get in. By the time the time they have paid their fare—ten cents—State is reached, and the driver says "Far as we go!" Thereupon, the gentlemen take the driver's number, and the ladies, who cannot swear or thrash the cruel deceiver, put on an injured look, and wear it for the rest of the day. Either the lettering on these vehicles should be changed, or the Mayor's police should bring the offenders to justice, or His Honor ... but everybody knows how long it will be before either remedy will be applied, and until then the safest way is not to be caught.

An adjourned meeting of the St. George's Society would have been held last evening, at the Builders' Exchange, but for the trifling circumstance of the absence of a quorum. Meanwhile, Mr. Barnard and two reporters enjoyed an interesting dialogue between Mr. Charles and Mr. Crump. The former was canvassing for a book, and offended the latter, whereupon the latter grew exceedingly irate. Many scathing things were said by both parties. For instance, while Mr. Charles was pacing the room in restless agitation, Mr. Crump suggested that, if he did the same at home, he would drive his wife crazy; whereupon Mr. Charles said he had no fear of its effect upon Mr. Crump, as nature had forestalled him. "Natural" repeated Mr. Crump several times, and that was all he said. Then Mr. Charles accused Mr. Crump with having run for office in the Society on the burlesque ticket, and Mr. Crump retorted that Mr. Charles had rushed to Chicago from Toronto to electioneer for Secretary. And thus these two amiable boys amused themselves, until a dozen others came in.

The gentlemen and ladies living west of the ... River are beginning to think that it is ... union that they ever occupied a street ... and wonder what the tracks are doing on several streets. As they appear to have no object in life in lying, the gentlemen think they might be removed without loss to the city and sold for old iron. Two or three young men on Western avenue and thereabouts are hinting at fried horse with roast bare ... stuffing, and other monstrous dishes. Other than outrage the palates of ... these young men one would think the West Division Car Company might run a car now and then, once a week say, in order to be remembered. If they lack the enterprise to follow a ... might behind the other street car companies in the resumption of business, it would be well for them to apply to some gentle ... over to assist them in shifting the responsibility somewhere else. Somebody might purchase the stock, who combined enterprise with ... dollars, and who knew that to accommodate the public was to reap a very rich reward. Or ... not the stockholders arrange to a fill a vacancy in the Superintendency, or do something ... sible?

THE COUNCIL.

Resignation of Police Commissioner Talcott—Charles A. Reno Named as His Successor.

Petition from the Board of Underwriters for a Prohibitory Ordinance Against Mansard Roofs.

Long Wrangle on the Question of Licensing Some More Gas Companies.

A meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Bond in the Chair. Present, Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Beidler (?), Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, ..., Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, ..., Busse.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The following communication from the Mayor was referred to the Committee on Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that Mancel Talcott tendered me his resignation as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the West Division, to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed and qualified. The act approved March 9, and in force July 1, 1872, makes it the duty of the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Common Council, to appoint the members of said Board of Police Commissioners. By virtue of the authority conferred by said act, I do hereby appoint Charles A. Reno as member of the Board of Police Commissioners, to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner T. B. Brown, the office of which has been filled by the said Mancel Talcott, and respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

ALDERMANIC.

The vote for Aldermen was then read, and the successful candidates were declared duly elected.

MANSARD ROOFS.

The following communication from the Board of Underwriters was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the dangerous character, as generally constructed, of the style of roof known as the "Mansard," on buildings used for business purposes, in respect to the facility it affords for the communication of fire to contiguous buildings, and the obstacles opposed to its speedy suppression ... when once ignited, the Underwriters of Chicago most respectfully petition your honorable body to prohibit by ordinance its construction hereafter, within the limits of this city, of any such roof on any building to be used for business purposes, or any block of buildings to be used for any other purpose, if the height of the same is to be more than forty feet, unless constructed wholly of indestructible material.

CANALS.

Resolutions were introduced ordering the Board of Public Works to complete State street bridge and the viaduct of the same; to report an ordinance for paving Carpenter street from Madison to Milwaukee avenue; to submit estimates of the cost of a tunnel in Union and Water Park; to report an ordinance for paving Eighteenth street from Wabash avenue to the Illinois Central track.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted a number of ordinances for sidewalks, and also ordinances for curbing Fisher street from Harrison to Polk and paving Jefferson from Van Buren to Harrison, which were passed.

GAS.

The Gas Inspector submitted a statement of the operations of his department for the year ending Nov. 11, 1872. The test lamp meters ordered to be set had been located,—seven in the West Division, three in the North Division and five in the South Division. The tunnel meters had recently been removed, and adjusted and approved. The Inspector says he is informed that in several States where there is a law governing the inspection of gas, the usance on either side is 2 or 3 per cent; that when a meter registering either fast or slow to this extent is allowed as correct. From general observation, he considers the street-lamps at present in a much better condition than heretofore, and every exertion was made to ensure their prompt repair. Complaints had recently been made of the short supply of gas to the street-lamps in the West Division. Upon inquiry, he found it resulted from the want of gas-holder room. This had been remedied, and within a short time the People's Gas Company would have full capacity to supply all that might be needed. The principal portion of the proving and photometrical apparatus had arrived and been set up, but sufficient time had not elapsed to put it in complete working order.

GAS ORDINANCES.

On motion of Ald. Daggy, the three gas ordinances were taken up, the first one considered being the one in relation to the Mutual Gas-Light Company, the pending question being on a substitute offered by Ald. Bowen, which strikes out the proviso requiring the Company to lay twice as much pipe in the West Division as in the other two divisions; it simply requires the Company to charge reasonable rates, not exceeding those of other companies; it limits the power of the Council to order the Company to lay down pipes, extends the time in which pipe is to be laid, omits forfeiture for higher rates than those allowed in the bill, etc.

Ald. McGrath moved to table the substitute.

The motion was agreed to.

The ordinance itself was then tabled.

THE NATIONAL.

The ordinance for the National Company was next taken up.

Ald. Daggy submitted amendments authorizing the Company to lay pipes under the sidewalks, permitting them to tear up the block pavement at the street crossings, and limiting the price to $250 a thousand feet.

Ald. Dixon moved to lay over and publish the ordinance, as amended. The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, 18.

Ald. Bailey moved to recommit. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 22.

Ald. Bailey moved to adjourn. Not agreed to —yeas, 9; nays, 22.

Ald. Dixon offered an amendment requiring the Company to lay the first fifteen miles of pipe in the West Division. It was accepted.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to lay over and publish the ordinance as amended. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 14.

Ald. McAvoy offered an amendment providing that no permit to lay pipe shall be issued by the Board of Public Works until the Company shall have expended $250,000, exclusive of the cost of ground, in the erection of gas works. It was not agreed to.

Ald. McGenniss offered an amendment, providing that no pipes should be laid in private parks or in the plats in front of private residences. It was adopted.

Ald. Otis offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that no permit for laying pipes be issued until a majority of the property-owners on a street upon which it is proposed to lay the pipe shall have petitioned for its laying. It was voted down.

Ald. Bailey moved that the consideration of Section 3, to which the above were amendments, be "indifferently" postponed. The motion was not entertained.

After considerable wrangling, Alderman Coey stated that he had been informed by an Alderman that he had seen a letter in which it was proposed to sell a majority of the stock of one of the new gas companies, or withdraw, if paid $100,000 in cash.

Ald. McGenniss said he was the Alderman referred to, and it was true. He did not know the name of the Company.

Ald. Stout had also seen the letter, but he believed it to be bogus.

Ald. Holden asked what the $100,000 was for.

Ald. McGenniss said it was to be paid if the ordinance was withdrawn.

Ald. Daggy also saw the letter. It was written over a year and a half ago, by the New York fellow who came to Chicago to get franchises, and not by the people who desired the passage of the ordinance under consideration. The latter were not that class of men; they were honorable men and honest men, and meant business. They would give a bond of $500,000 not to sell out.

Ald. Knickerbocker thought it strange that Ald. McGenniss could not remember the name of the Company, or of the man who signed ... member ...

Ald. McGenniss said he ... that the ordinance ... could ... letter was. ... but he could tell ... Mayor was to veto ...

Ald. Thompson ... passed over his veto ...

... did not want to reflect upon ... any man, but if Ald. Daggy ... recent decision of the Supreme Court ... reference to the Great Western Telegraph Company, he would learn something about some of the men who wanted the ordinance passed.

Ald. Sherwood inquired if the letter did not offer to sell out an improved right for manufacturing gas for $100,000.

Ald. McGennies replied that it did not; there was a distinct proposition to sell out, or a peremptory demand for $100,000.

Ald. Daggy did not believe a word of it; if convinced it was true, he would not ... the passage of the ordinance.

An amendment making the bond of the Company $1,000,000, instead of $500,000, was agreed to.

Ald. Daggy moved that the ordinance be referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and be made the special order for next meeting of the Council. Agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

THE PRESS CLUB.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Arrangements for a Series of Cosmopolitan Press Banquets.

Yesterday evening the Executive Committee of the Chicago Press Club held a meeting at the *Times* office. This institution, that is, the club, like an underground drain, is useful and obscure. It furnishes to reporters an opportunity to relieve themselves, while alive, of certain perilous stuff which they are unable to get rid of in the newspapers to which they belong; it gives them resolutions when dead; and, once a year, sometimes, it enables them to make speeches at a press banquet. There have been none of these interesting reunions for some time, owing to the negligence of the President, or the low state of the funds. For no new member will join, unless he can be elected Treasurer, and thereby see what became of his money; and all the cash in the exchequer consists of a solitary dollar, which is in succession borrowed by each member, who straightway pays his dues with it, thereby making one dollar do the work of ten.

Notwithstanding this unfortunate state of affairs, the Executive Committee felt called upon to give another banquet, or, to speak more correctly, to find somebody who would give a banquet which they could eat. Reporters, who attend so many banquets of other people, who spread their napkins at St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Patrick's, and a dozen other boards, naturally feel desirous to have their own, where they can make speeches, and not have to report them, and where they can eat without feeling that they are there on sufferance. Consequently they met at the time and place aforementioned, Mr. C. in the Chair.

That gentleman, upon calling them to order, drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript, and begged to detain them for a moment while he called their attention to some facts which he had been unable to get published in the paper with which he was connected owing to lack of room. He then proceeded to read an article containing various elaborate tables, showing the amount of heat evolved by the gaslights in this city, and how the chilly nights are largely due to the poor quality of gas furnished by the West Side Company; and also how the cold was intensified by the loss of the heat caused by the friction of the wheels of street railroad cars on the tracks, referring to that defunct corporation known as the West Division Street Railway Company.

Mr. C——n read a long essay on Mr. Scammon as an editor, as seen by a reporter on the *Inter-Ocean*, which he had prepared for the *Times*, but owing to the recent peace between that paper and Mr. Scammon, he had been unable to publish there.

After all the other gentlemen present had read papers of equal interest, the great question of the banquet was broached.

Mr. B. thought it best to have one at the Sherman House—a plain dinner, beef, game, pastry, and whisky.

Mr. H. wanted to know where the money was to come from.

Mr. B. thought they had better issue a number of invitations, and inform the persons invited that every one paying $5 would have a neat speech written for him, and printed, as if delivered by him; also, the word "Hon." to be put before his name. They had tried it in Milwaukee once with great success. If they did not think that would answer, then, after the guests had eaten and drunk and were good-natured, they would collect what they could.

Mr. F. had found that people when drunk were not good natured, but quarrelsome. Besides, the landlord would want pay in advance.

The Chair suggested that they make up a schedule of what they would do for Mr. Rice, of the Sherman House, if he would give them the dinner.

It was drawn up as follows: Name the largest sun spot after him; never mention him in the *Sunday Times*; give him a puff in the *Post* commercial reports; mention him editorially in the *Mail*; furnish him with the *Journal* gratis, and get him exempted from jury service.

This was sent in by a Committee of one, and presently returned "respectfully refused."

It being plain that nothing was to be done there, the Executive Committee came to the conclusion that perhaps it would not be best to have the dinner at the Sherman House, which was not much of a hotel after all. It might be better to hold it on the South Side, so as to accommodate the North Side people, if there were any living there. So they went over on to Madison street, East, and made similar proposals at the first hotel they came to, but were received in about the same way.

Several other places were visited with similar success; politely declined or rudely refused.

After some deliberation, the Chairman suggested that they hold the banquet in a saloon. A saloon had many advantages over the Sherman House. It was possible to get beer there. It was also possible to get enthusiastic, and thump on the tables without harming anything. In case one got tipsy, there were no stairs to fall down. In order to make it sound better, they could state in the programme that this was the first of a series of press banquets, which were to be given, in a cosmopolitan character, by holding them in saloons, restaurants, hotels, and other places of public resort, thereby familiarizing guests with the different styles of cooking in vogue in the city,—the German, the Italian, the Irish, the cheap American, and the high-toned American styles.

This idea was considered a good one by all, and at the request of the Chairman, who preferred a place near his own residence, they visited a saloon on Madison street, near the Police Station, and entered into negotiations. The keeper agreed to furnish tables, light, waiters, and food, consisting of brown bread, cut into pieces of convenient size for eating, mustard in China pots, bologna sausage in slices, pigs' feet, and similar dainties, conditioned, however, that the parties of the second part would jointly and severally promise to bring at least thirty guests who should pay for their beer, the party of the first part calculating that he could make enough on the increased sale of beer to pay him for the incidental expenses. Therefore a bargain was struck, and we are respectfully requested to announce that the first of the series of press banquets will be held a week after the resumption of business by the West Side Street Car Company, which is expected some time next month, or the month after, or later, at the saloon before mentioned. The price of tickets will depend upon the means of the guests; clergymen and newspaper proprietors free. There will be intellectual conversation between the members of the Executive Committee. The waiters speak German and English, and beer can be ordered in both languages. Persons unwilling to go home after the dinner will be accommodated with lodgings at the Police Station.

Boston Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—*Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago*: Another Herring's safe removed from the Boston ruins. Saved the books, papers, etc., of Porter ... Brothers & Co. Nothing lost in Herring's safe in this fire. HERRING & FARRELL.

This makes the third safe, so far, that has saved its contents in the Boston fire. The Herring Champion Safe still maintains its old reputation as one of the very best fire-proof safes in the ...

... Headquarters.

The ... Epicure living, as they used to know and ... when Tom Andrews kept on Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office, will be interested to ... announcement that Tom's new place, in Calhoun Place, between Clark and Dearborn, Madison and Washington streets, will be opened to-day, at noon. It need not be added that the proprietor will fully maintain his past reputation as a caterer.

A Devil Worshipper.

New Salem, Ind., has a devil worshipper and is proud of him. Black Bill is his name and cobbling is his trade. He lives the life of a hermit, and never washes, shaves, or cuts his hair, which is very black. He is not handsome, but what he lacks in beauty he makes up in piety. He is tremendously pious, but believes the religious base of the whole world is wrong. He holds that men worship the wrong being, and that man would be happier and more successful if he were to offer up his devotions to and ask the aid of his Satanic majesty, instead of appealing to the Throne of Light. He pretends to believe that Satan is the true God of the world and ought to have due respect paid to him as such. Black Bill lately tried to get up a Young Men's Devil's Association and start a prayer meeting after his own creed, but the enterprise failed, and he is as yet the only acknowledged member of the sect of Devil worshippers.

LAIRD COLLIER.

Returned from Boston—What He Saw There—Chicago's Donation to the Sufferers—Will They Accept the $100,000?

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier returned to the city from Boston on Sunday afternoon, and was found yesterday afternoon by a TRIBUNE reporter enjoying the equivocal pleasures of house-cleaning, hanging pictures, and otherwise fatiguing himself. This must account for the very brief summary of Mr. Collier's Oriental labors. Though brief, however, it is comprehensive, and tells all there is to learn. After explaining his mission to Boston, with which every true Chicagoan is familiar, Mr. Collier said that on Wednesday at noon there was a meeting of citizens held in Tremont Temple, over whose deliberations Mayor Gaston presided. There were present at this meeting Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President elect, Governor Washburne, ex-Governor Claflin, Alexander Rice, and a number of other notables. He supposed everybody knew about this meeting.

From a conversation he held with various gentlemen, he found that only about three hundred families had been burnt out, and $80,000,000 had been destroyed. No eighty acres could have been selected for destruction in the whole city which would have burnt out fewer people and more property. They uniformly stated that they had no idea that they would need or consent to receive any help from abroad.

At a meeting held on Thursday, at which Mr. William Gray presided, that gentleman presented a resolution, warmly thanking the country at large for their sympathy and the material aid they had offered, but expressing their unwillingness to accept any assistance from abroad. Mayor Gaston opposed the passage of this resolution, and a few minutes later it was unanimously voted to accept what was offered. Mr. Collier was then called upon to make a few remarks. His modesty prevented him informing the reporter of the fact, but Mr. Collier delivered a stirring speech, and was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Collier tendered the sympathy of Chicago and a donation of $100,000, half of which was from the city and the other half from the Relief and Aid Society. At this meeting the citizens delegated to the Executive Committee all authority in the matter. The committee was composed of Messrs. William Gray, Alexander Rice, Otis Norcross, and ex-Governor Claflin. The Executive Committee called upon Mr. Collier and learned from him the details of the labors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, familiarized himself with their blanks and general operations.

The general spirit of the Boston press and the leading merchants of the city is opposed to receiving anything from abroad. There are from 25,000 to 40,000 persons, women, clerks, and commercial agents, who will be thrown out of employment, and must be tided over the next three or four months.

An Employment Bureau was started immediately after the fire for the purpose of finding some occupation for the sufferers. Provisions, clothing, etc., had been received for them already.

It is the general impression throughout Boston that Chicago never did anything so magnificent as in raising this money and sending it to Boston. It had created the greatest imaginable enthusiasm. It touched their hearts. At the same time, while there are many people out of employment, there is none of that distress which was seen in Chicago.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred here this afternoon about 2 o'clock. It began with a sort of explosion, followed by trembling and shaking, which lasted about ten seconds. Buildings rocked violently and the shock was plainly perceptible to people walking on the streets. Its apparent course was from west to east. Telegraph operators at Contoocook and Warner report the same shock there.

The Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—At a joint meeting of citizens and the Board of Trade at the Exchange, this morning, a Committee was appointed to look after the interests of the Erie Canal, and report on Thursday next a plan of action to enlarge the canal and reduce the tolls.

—Up to Nov. 1, the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company sold in Iowa and Nebraska 462,142 acres for $5,504,836.52.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Money was stringent at 7 coin to 7 per cent per day, closing at 1-16@¼ per cent per day. Discounts close; Prime names not done under 12 per cent, while the applications at the banks exceed the abilities of the institutions.

Sterling heavy under a limited demand and the increased supply; prime long, 108¾@109⅛; short, 110 @110¼.

Gold dull at 113⅛@113¼, closing firmer, with a few sales at 113⅜ ... to flat for borrowing; 1@7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $52,000,000; Treasury disbursements, ...

Governments dull, but firm.

State bonds quiet and steady.

Stocks were irregular; ... and a firm tone, but the advance was soon lost. Then followed an advance of ¼@¾ per cent. Erie, United States Express and Northwestern common being the features, but under the increased activity and demand and dearness in the money market again declined, closing dull at the lowest prices of the day.

A counterfeit issue of income 10 per cent bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad are extant.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117	Coupons, '67	113¼
5-20s of '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	113¼
Coupons, '64	112¾	New 5s	108¾
Coupons, '65	112¾	10-40s	108¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	44¾
Tennessees, old	74¾	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	74¾	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	75
W. U. Tel	77	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells Fargo	84¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	78¾	Chicago & Alton	109¾
Pacific Mail	89	C. & A. pfd	111
New York Central	93¾	O. & M.	44¾
Erie	52¾	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	119
Harlem	113¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	114¾	Illinois Central	13
Pittsburgh, Ex-div	89	Un. Pacific stock	34¾
Northwestern	84	U. P. bonds	87
N. W. pfd	87	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	110¾	Del., Lac. & W.	98
N. J. Cen	102	B., H. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	61¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 4d; spring, 11s@11s 4d; white, 12s 4d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 58s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5 p. m.—...; account, 92⅞@93⅛; 5-20s of '65, 90⅛; 10s of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87⅞; new 5s, 88¼. Erie, 41¾. Tallow, 44s 3d. Turpentine, 39s 6d@40s.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Nov. 18—Rentes, 51 francs 82 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9⅝@9¾d; Orleans, 9¾@10⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 4d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 58s. Beef, 89s 6d. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 65s. Tallow, 44s 3d. Bacon unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—BEEVES—The total receipts for the week are 8,850, or 1,400 more than the previous week. For to-day 161 cars at Communipaw, 78 at Hundredth street, and 67 at Weehawken, making 4,900 against 4,100 last Monday. The market opened very good, especially for fat cattle, which are scarce, but common dropped off ¼@½c from the strong rates of Friday before the close. The prevailing rates are 9¾ @10c for Texans; 8@11c for some poor little natives; 12@13c for medium to good, and 13¼@13½c for prime; a few 8@9 cwt fancy cattle selling at 14¼c. The large number of poor little hoppers brought the average down to 11¼c. The Texans were unusually good. There were 70 cars to-day. New York State is third in order of supply, giving about 1,800. Sales to-day: 8 cars Texans, 560, at 10@10¼c; 11 cars, 5½ cwt, at 9¾c; 5 cars Illinois, 7¼ cwt, at 13¼c; 3 cars fine Ohio, 8½ cwt, at 14@14¼c; 4 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, at 12c; 4 cars rough Missouri, 6 cwt, at 10@11.

SHEEP—Total receipts, 33,000, or 600 more than the previous week. For to-day, 11,800, largely poor stock, sold at 4½@5c. Good sheep sell at 6@6¼c, with prime to extra 6¾@7c. Lambs are worth 6¼@8¼c. Sales: 2 cars Canada lambs, 74 lbs, at 8¼c; 1 car, 79 lbs, at 8¼c; car, 80 lbs, Michigan sheep, at 5¾c; 3 cars fat Ohio, 90 lbs, at 6¼c; car of 4s, thin State, at 5¼c.

HOGS—Received, 37,000 for the week, against 46,860 the previous week. For to-day 145 cars, and no change from 4¾@5c for live, and 5¾@7c extreme for dressed, those of 180 lbs selling at 6¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Business is fairly active for the season, and commission houses representing flannels, blankets, and woollens are distributing fair quantities of goods. The stock of flannels in first hands is light, some of agents being sold ahead of production, and the advanced prices are sustained. The Boston clothing trade are in this market, operating in woollens. Cotton goods remain very strong, and fine bleached shirtings continue to show an advancing tendency. Hill's bleached shirtings are up ½c per yard. Foreign goods are quiet but firm, for plain dress goods, black silks, woollens, and Italian cloths.

The suspension of Brown, Dutton & Co., wholesale millinery dealers, is announced, and Andrews, Sanford & Smith, of this city, have suspended.

The daily *Bulletin* says the New York importers lose heavily through the Boston fire, having large credits outstanding there, on which they are offered settlements of 15 to 25 cents on the dollar.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, $6.50@7.00; stockers, $3.50@4.00; prospect slow.

SHEEP—Market firm; arrivals light; best, $5.60@5.80; medium, $5.12½@5.25; common, $4.00@4.50; prospects fair.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.40@4.50; Yorkers, $4.30@4.60; prospects fair.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Beeves are in demand at an advance. Choice Pennsylvania and Western steers, 8@9c; fair to good 6@7c; common, $5.00@5.50. Sheep are in demand at 5@6½c. Hogs lower, $6.75@6.75.

Sales: 2,200 beeves, 1,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—COTTON—In fair demand and firm; middling upland, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour moderately active; receipts, 27,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.10; common to good extra, $6.60@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@5.90. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher for spring, with good export demand; winter quiet, but very firm; receipts, 91,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.29½@1.38; No. 3 Chicago, $1.40@1.45; No. 2 do, $1.47; Northwestern spring, $1.49@1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.53; amber Western, $1.70; white Western, $1.85. Rye scarce and firmer; Western, in store, 84c. Barley in fair demand and steady; prime Western, 95c. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 262,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63c; sail do 63½@63¾c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64c. Oats active and higher; receipts, 62,000 bu; old Western, mixed, 49@51c; new do, 47@48c; white 48@51c; black Western, 43@47c.

EGGS—Firm; Western 32c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9⅞@10c; Cuba, 8⅞@11c. Molasses dull; clayed, 20@25c. Rice firm; 7¾@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14⅛c; refined, 27¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 60c.

GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

	Bushels.
Wheat	880,000
Corn	4,616,000
Oats	2,195,000
Rye	83,000
Barley	510,000
Malt	250,000
Peas	6,000

WHISKEY—More active and shade better at 95½@96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; heavy mess $15.75@15.75; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet; cut-meats weak; bellies, 8@8½c; middles more active and firm; long clear for December, 7¾c; long and short clear for December and January, 7¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@8⅛c; kettle, 8⅞c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Steady at 11@13c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Treble extra scarce; $8.00@9.00; family, $8.75@10.50; Corn scarce and in demand. Corn dull; mixed, 65@66c; white, 66@70c. Oats, dull at 45c.

BRAN—$105.00.

HAY—Prime, $27.00@28.00. Choice scarce at $30.00 @30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork declining; mess, $16.25. Bacon dull at 6⅛@6⅜c; 11¼@11⅜c; 12⅛@12⅜c; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 6½c; common to good common, 7¼@8c; fair to fully fair, 8¾@9¾c; prime, 9¾@10¼c; molasses in good demand; centrifugal, 47c; fair, 51@53c; prime, 55@57c; strictly prime, 59c. Coffee dull; 4@4¾c; 9½c.

STERLING—122¾; sight, ¼ discount.

GOLD—113⅞.

COTTON—Firmer; light supply of better qualities. Sales 5,700 bales; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middlings, 19¾@19¾c. Receipts, 8,159 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 4,336 bales; to the Continent, 3,551 bales; stock, 127,349 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Chicago spring 1c higher; sales of 10,500 bu at $1.56 for No. 2 Chicago spring; $1.60 for No. 2 Milwaukee do. Corn—Sales of 10,000 bu No. 2 Toledo at 38c. Rye—Sales of 1,100 bu Western at 80c. Barley, 90c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50. Corn quiet at 60c. Barley dull; prime upper lake and Canada, $1.02; ordinary Bay of Quinte, $1.04.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.73¾; No. 1, $1.68@1.65¾; amber, $1.45@1.46. Corn steady at 45@45½c. Oats quiet at 29½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $6.25; fancy, $8.50.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $13.50. Bulk shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; clear rib, 6⅞@7c; clear, 7@7⅛c, loose. Lard—Tierces, 8@8¾c.

HOGS—Steady, at $3.75@4.10.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2, do held at $1.48. Corn dull; new offered at 42c. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; standard white, in car lots, 23@23½c; prime do, 24@24½c; cash trade lots 1@4c higher than the above.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; super, $4.25@5.25; extra, $5.75@6.25; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.25@7.75; Minnesota, $8.00@8.25. Wheat—Western, $1.65@1.70; amber, $1.75@1.85; white, $1.95@2.10. Rye steady; Western, at 75@78c. Corn dull; yellow, 62c; mixed, 60@61c. Oats dull; white, 42@43c; mixed, 38@39c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93½@93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; choice white, $2.00@2.05; good to prime red, $1.80@1.95; common to fair, $1.45@1.75; red Western, $1.65. Corn steady; white, 62@64c; yellow, firmer; mixed Western, 40@41c; white, 40@41c; quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Pork, $16@17.00; bulk shoulders, 5½@5¾c; sides, 8⅞@9c; clear ribs, 9⅜@9⅝c; clear bacon sides, 10@10½c; new plain hams, 15@16c. Lard firm at 8¾c.

BUTTER—Moderately active; choice rolls, 26.

WHISKEY—Firm at 96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.19; No. 2, $1.09. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 23½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 24c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1, 55c. Barley steady; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 11½c; to Oswego, 17½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 92,000 bu; barley, 400.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, $7.00@8.00. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn nominal; old, 40@42c; new, 37@38c. Rye quiet, 67@70c. Oats nominal, 27@33c.

OILS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $13.20 spot, $12.75 seller December. Lard firm; steam, 7⅞@8¼c; kettle, 7⅞c. Bulk meats quiet; held firm; shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅛c; all loose 10 ... 30 days. Bacon quiet; held firm; shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; clear rib, 10c; clear sides, 10¼c.

HOGS—Quiet, at $3.75@4.05.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not quotably changed. Wheat—In fair demand and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.12@1.13; do soft, $1.18; No. 4 red fall, $1.40 bid; no sales; No. 2 red sold at $1.75. Corn dull, and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c, on track; 34c in elevator. Oats—Dull and drooping; No. 2, 25c. Barley firmer; prime spring, 65c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 55c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $15.00; old, $14.50. Bulk meats easy; small lots shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c; long clear middles boxed, 7c; order lots ¼c higher. Bacon lower; cash lots clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10½c; order lots shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 11c. Lard—Quiet; good, 7¾c.

HOGS—Easy at $3.50@3.90; receipts, 10,950.

CATTLE—$@6c for fair to extra.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Active and higher; low middling, 18c; middling, 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, at $6.50@9.00. Corn meal dull at $2.60. Corn quiet and weak at 55@60c. Oats, no sales.

HAY—Dull, at 23@26c.

BRAN—Easy, at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats quiet and weak.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.77; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.56¾; No. 2 do, $1.41; amber Michigan, $1.44; No. 1 red, $1.64; No. 2 do, $1.48½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 40½c; low mixed, 40½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 28½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Blanchard; schooners Danforth, James Joy, Gerrit Smith, Knight Templar, William Home, M. Starr, George Warren, Wild Rover.

PASSED UP—Propeller Wetmore and barge; bark Nelson; schooners Madrid, Willie Keller, Biegle.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Benton; schooners Grace Whitney, Pierpont.

PASSED UP—Propellers Passaic, Pittsburg.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Illinois River and the Canal are frozen over, and a large number of skates have been out on the former to-day. The canal boats Asia, Iron Clad, Tryburn, Messenger, Deer-park No. 2, Bur Oak, Colonel Taylor, J. Crotty, John Carter, and Sunbeam, all bound for various points down the river, are frozen in here; and the canal boats Waterloo, Commerce, Industry, Galina, J. Bouchard, Cataract, and Andrew Jackson, also bound down the river, are frozen in at Peru. The ice is not yet so thick that a strong steamer could not break its way through, and the boatmen are in hopes that the steamer Last Chance may come up and tow them down.

The river and canal were closed by ice on the 21st of November last year, and there is little prospect of an early discontinuance of the present ice embargo.

MAGAZINES.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS.—The Fight of a man with a Railroad, by **John A. Coleman**; Common Ornament, by **Charles Akers**; Forest Pictures, by **Paul H. Hayne**; A Comedy of Terrors, (Part XII.), by **James DeMille**; An Inspired Lobbyist, by **J. W. DeForest**; Before the Wedding, by **Marian Douglas**; Jesuits' Mission of Onondaga in 1654, by **Francis Parkman**; Meeting of Jefferson and Hamilton, by **James Parton**; The Poet at the Breakfast Table, (Part XII.), by **Oliver Wendell Holmes**; Shaker John, by **Mrs. E. B. Raffensperger**; Recent Literature; Art; Music; Science; Politics.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS.—A Chance for Himself, (Conclusion), by **J. T. Trowbridge**; Papa's Thanksgiving Story, a Poem, by **Rose Terry**; Scenes in Siam; Our Little Woman, by **Miss E. Stuart Phelps**; The Song of a Star, a Poem, by **Edgar Fawcett**; Nimrod the Monkey, by **Nellie Eyster**; A Talk About the Aurora, by **N. A. Eliot**; Green Salt, by **Olive Thorne**; Little Old Lady, a Poem, by **George Cooper**; and other interesting articles, with abundant Pictures, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

For Sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

THE

Atlantic Monthly

For 1873.

ROBERT DALE OWEN will contribute Chapters of Autobiography. His varied life in connection with the rise of the Manufacturing Interest in England, the Socialistic Movement in this country, as a Statesman and Diplomatist, and his intimate knowledge of the growth of Modern Spiritualism, afford abundant material for an instructive and delightful narrative.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER will furnish, in five papers, a very interesting history of **The Trial of Queen Caroline**.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, the distinguished historian, will communicate several chapters of **French-American History**.

JAMES PARTON will conclude his exceedingly popular and brilliant **Life of Jefferson**.

MRS. AGASSIZ will relate some notable **Episodes of the Hassler Expedition**.

N. S. SHALER will give a series of **Studies of American Populations**.

WM. M. BAKER, author of "The New Timothy," will tell **A Story of Southwestern Life**, in three parts.

J. W. DEFOREST, **A Story**, in several Chapters.

HJALMAR H. BOYESEN will contribute **Gunnar, a Romance of Norwegian Peasant Life**.

WM. D. HOWELLS will narrate a story of American Travel and Sojourn, entitled **Chance Acquaintance**.

Regular or occasional contributions may be expected from H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bayard Taylor, T. W. Higginson, James T. Fields, Bret Harte, John Fiske, H. James, Jr., T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Celia Thaxter, H. H., Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Lucy Larcom, Miss Caroline Chesebro', Miss E. Stuart Phelps, and other well-known writers.

TERMS—$4.00 a year in advance; 2 copies, $7.00; 5 copies, $16.00; 10 copies, $30.00, and $3.00 for each additional copy.

"The best Juvenile Magazine ever published in any Land or Language."—*Philadelphia Press*.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1873

Will contain the following attractive features:

"**Doing His Best,**" a Serial Story to run through the year, by J. T. Trowbridge. This Serial, though complete in itself, will continue the stories of "Jack Hazard's Fortunes" and "A Chance for Himself," which have been so remarkably popular.

Short Serials and Stories of especial interest to girls.

Sketches of Travel and Scenes in Foreign Countries.

Historical and Biographical Sketches, giving Anecdotes of the Youth and Early Struggles of Famous Men.

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Popular articles on **Astronomy, Electricity, etc.**

Sketches of Natural History, comprising curious anecdotes of our dumb friends.

Regular or Occasional Contributions may be expected from Harriet Wilder, C. E. Stephens, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Prof. ... Clarke, Miss E. Stuart Phelps, ... Celia Thaxter, Marian Douglas, Nora Perry, ... and other popular writers.

The Evening Lamp, Our Young Contributors, which have proved so popular, and Our Letter Box, extended to, will be carefully ...

TERMS—Single copies, 20 cents. $2.00 a year, in advance. An extra copy for Three New Subscriptions. Our Young Folks and Atlantic Monthly, $5.00.

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OVERCOATS.

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In every grade for

MEN AND BOYS.

The largest stock in the city, all of our own manufacture.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st.,

Under Sherman House, and

876 STATE STREET.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of Stonehouse & Flagg, Sign and Banner Painters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Benj. L. Flagg is alone authorized to pay and collect all debts due the old firm of Stonehouse & Flagg.

WM. STONEHOUSE.
BENJ. L. FLAGG.

Dated Chicago, Nov. 14, 1872.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having this day purchased the interest of Wm. Stonehouse in the firm of Stonehouse & Flagg, Sign and Banner Painters, will continue the business at the old stand, 119 Fifth-av.; and hereby takes occasion to thank the old patrons of Stonehouse & Flagg for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

BENJ. L. FLAGG.

Chicago, Nov. 14, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of John L. Davis & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. L. Davis being alone authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.

JOHN L. DAVIS.
CHAS. RICHTER.

Nov. 8, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for carrying on the coffee and spice business, under the firm name of John L. Davis & Co., and known as the Broadway Mills.

JOHN L. DAVIS.
GEUTZER DERR.

Nov. 11, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Roberts & Young is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY ROBERTS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Maggie Mitchell,

In her beautiful Romantic Drama,

THE PEARL OF SAVOY;

OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Next Week—JANE EYRE AND LITTLE BAREFOOT

DRY GOODS.

Winter Trade

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

Our buyers for the SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS have purchased at auction and of the manufacturers, liberally, at the present low prices, and we are well prepared to fill orders and supply the trade.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Nonpareil, Bonita, Bay State, Narragansett, Imperial, Excelsior, and Misses' Shawls. Several brands of Felt Skirts, 20 cases Balmoral, lower than ever known.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

20 cases Gold Mixed, Black Mixed, Green and Striped Repellants.

Pekin Jeans, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, popular makes of Scarlet and Blue Twilled Flannels, Assabet, Rob Roys, Hosiery, Cardigans, Nubias, Scarfs, Woollen Yarns.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

20 cases Imperial Repps, new designs.

Domestics—Full lines of Amoskeag Goods at Agents' prices. Ellerton, Amoskeag and Hamilton Cotton Flannels. 75 cases choice Prints.

Warehouse, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

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UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Of every description. LOWEST PRICES.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st.,

Under Sherman House, and

876 STATE-STREET.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Boston Earthenware, China, and Glassware Importers

Take an early opportunity to assure their customers throughout the United States that, notwithstanding the great conflagration which occurred in this city on the 9th and 10th inst., the market is amply supplied with goods of every description in our line, and at the lowest market rates. Although several of our number were so unfortunate as to lose a portion of their stock by the late fire, they are again located, and any orders sent them for packages or open goods will be as promptly answered as heretofore.

BRIGGS, RICHARD.
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WIGGIN, C. E.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6½ cents per bushel, or $1.62½ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or ADOLPHUS MEIER, St. Louis.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the E. C. B. R. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on Second Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. G. H. CRANE, Sec.

Notice.

There will be a special meeting of the Contracting Plasterers' Association, at the Exchange Hall, 123 LaSalle-st., Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock p. m. Every member should be there promptly at the hour.

JOS. EASTMAN, Secretary.

SILKS.

"Special Bargains."

We have just made a SPECIAL REDUCTION in attractive lines of Fancy Silks to 75c, 90c, $1, $1.50, and $1.65. Choice Fancy Dress Goods, Elegant Paris Suits, Camel's Hair Cloth Polonaise, Black Silk, and Cashmere Suits,

SEAL SACQUES

And other desirable goods for the benefit of those wishing to secure "a bargain" for the approaching holidays.

Seasonable goods in all departments at the lowest rates.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage),

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

THE GALAXY.

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THE GALAXY.

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VII. BEAUTY. By Thomas Howard.
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CLUBBING TERMS.

THE GALAXY will be sent for the year 1873, with any one of the following periodicals, at the price named: With "Harper's Weekly," or "Harper's Bazar," or "Appleton's Journal," $7; the regular price is $8. With "Our Young Folks," $5.00; regular price $6. With "Littell's Living Age," $10; regular price, $12. Address

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Seventy-five First Premiums awarded for BEST PIANO. 20,000 have been Manufactured and are now in use. 300 Smith's American Organs. Prices from $100 to $1,000. Pianos and Organs to rent. Pianos sold on time payments.

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A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

In the local money market, the situation has changed very little from what it was a week ago. The banks are unable to extend much more aid to the business community. Their loans are high, and it seems difficult to get them down to a satisfactory proportion to deposits. They have made liberal preparations, however, to facilitate the movement of the hog crop, and are discriminating in favor of that interest as much as possible, as it is well understood that this will indirectly benefit the whole trade of the city. For the present, the situation is a trying one for merchants, who find it difficult to collect, though the movement of money in the country in payment for hogs will undoubtedly make collections somewhat easier before long.

The stringency in our local money market has been aggravated for a month past by the necessities of Eastern merchants who have held the paper of Chicago dealers and have sent it here to sell before maturity. A very large proportion of all the paper offered in the open market here is of this kind. The practical effect has been to draw out of the Chicago market pay in advance for a large share of the paper given by our merchants for goods. When money commands 1¼ to 2 per cent in the open market, as it has here for several weeks, it of course draws a great deal of money out of the banks. The banks themselves buy the paper in many instances; in other cases, they lend the money to some one to do it for them; but, in either case, it absorbs a large amount of money from the general supply of floating capital here to anticipate the payment of liabilities, and, of course, diminishes the resources of the banks, and prevents their giving as much accommodation as they might otherwise extend to the business community. With money at 12 to 15 per cent on commercial paper in New York, it can readily be seen how a merchant of that city who could not get further accommodation at his bank, would send the paper of his Chicago customers here, where he knew it would sell. There is no doubt that in this way New York merchants are practically borrowing money through this market to a very considerable extent, and that this fact has had an important influence to increase the stringency here.

Among the local stocks now being freely offered in the open market are a good many bank stocks. In one instance, the stock of a new National Bank, which has not begun business yet, is offered at a considerable discount under par. In other cases, there is reason to think that stock on which no money has ever been actually paid in but which has been carried along on paper made for the purpose and discounted by the bank, is forced to sale. If the whole of this kind of fictitious capital could be eliminated by means of the present stringency, it would be one of the best things that could happen. Real capital would come in its place, as we have ample security here for a great deal more money than has yet come here from abroad.

New York exchange continues firm at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

THE SITUATION IN BOSTON.

Of the forty Massachusetts insurance companies, twenty-two have suspended, though they will pay the largest part of their losses, and it is now estimated that of the $48,000,000 of total insurance loss by the Boston fire, at least $35,000,000 will be paid. The heaviest mercantile failure in Boston yet is that of Anderson, Heath & Co. Among the losses that exceed insurance by amounts over $100,000 are the following:

"The Sears estate suffers to an amount of upwards of $500,000; the loss of H. H. Hunnewell for self and as Trustee will reach $380,000; that of the Messrs. Faxon Brothers, $250,000, and the Simmons estate $800,000. The valuation of block on Pearl street numbered from 69 to 95, owned by E. Brooks, was $205,000. Harvard College is a loser to the amount of about $150,000, and $150,000 will not make the loss of Mr. William B. Spooner good. The loss to Patrick Donahoe on real estate will reach $200,000, and that is but a beginning of his loss; Mr. William F. Weld's loss in buildings is upward of $150,000; Mr. James M. Beebe's, $175,000; Daniel Denny's heirs, $130,000; Isaac Rich's heirs, $300,000; T. B. Lawrence's heirs, $120,000."

The total assets of the forty Massachusetts insurance companies is composed of the following items:

United States bonds, market value	$3,318,000
State, city, and county securities, market value	836,877
Bank stocks, market value	7,132,336
Railroad stocks and bonds, market value	2,710,720
Loans on real estate mortgage	2,457,500
Cash loans, mainly on securities	1,818,000
Other miscellaneous assets, including manufacturing stocks	4,927,000
Total assets of forty Companies	$22,360,023

It will be seen that about 10½ per cent of the assets consists of Government securities; about 30 per cent of bank stocks; 12½ per cent of railroad securities; 11 per cent of mortgage loans; and 8 per cent of temporary advances mainly upon stock collaterals. The United States bonds can be sold at any time for full value, and the bonds of the State and those of the City of Boston would find ready buyers in London (where they are largely held) at a moderate decline; but the $9,840,000 of bank shares and of railroad securities, as they have a market only in Boston, would, under such a condition of the investment market as must exist there for some time, be almost unavailable for raising money. The real estate mortgages could yield no cash, except through their being sold at a discount, and, under the circumstances, perhaps a heavy one; the cash loans, however, may be relied upon to yield at most at once about $1,810,000. The New York *Bulletin* says that in view of these assets, the companies can really place their hands upon only some $5,000,000 of assets which they can at once convert into money, except at a loss too serious to contemplate. What will be done, under these circumstances, [illegible] prospect of insurance settlements and, therefore, the adjustment of the entire derangements growing out of the [illegible]. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Boston prospect for prompt liquidation, although [illegible] *Advertiser* [illegible] age of the business [illegible] the demand for general [illegible] lessened [illegible] being placed to [illegible] and balances [illegible] banks, which will be available for their credit in [illegible] until such time as it may be required for their use. On the whole the situation presents many features upon which all may congratulate themselves.

THE DRAIN OF GOLD TO GERMANY.

The London *Economist* of Oct. 2 says:

"According to the latest announcements the Germans are still making progress with their gold coinage at a rapid rate; and a notification has just been made as to their future intentions, which should be received with some interest. The facts as to the coinage was that the total coined on the 12th of October was:

	Marks.	
Twenty-mark pieces	297,897,440	£14,898,372
Ten-mark pieces	34,655,420	1,734,271
Total	332,552,860	£16,632,643

"The total previously reported to the 7th of September was £14,125,474, showing an increase of £2,507,169 in the five weeks between that date and the 12th of October, or at the rate of £500,000 per week. There has thus, at the latest date, been no relaxation in the rate of coining which has now been in progress for many months. In these circumstances a notification is stated in the German newspapers to have been made to the effect that in the year 1873 the German Government intends to keep on increasing the amount of its gold coinage. It intends to coin in that year:

31,840,000 twenty-mark pieces	£15,840,000
3,[illegible] ten-mark pieces	1,980,000
Total	£17,820,000

"If this programme is carried out the German demand for gold for coinage is likely to be as great for a year to come as it has been in the current year, while the supply will be much more difficult, owing to the depletion of the markets. The average annual yield of the gold-producing countries of the world we have shown lately to be about £20,000,000, so that the German demand alone would absorb very nearly the entire amount of the current annual production."

The aspect of European finances, as given above by the *Economist*, will, however, be modified by the flow of gold from the United States, which, for the week ending Nov. 16, was $3,600,000 from the port of New York, the greater portion of which will go into the Bank of England and relieve the London money market.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Nov. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

25 ft off north side of Lot 4, or Ackerman's Lot 7, in Block 5, in Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,360.

Lot 26, in White's Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,000.

State st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $3,700.

Canal st, s of and near Van Buren st, e f, 22x150 ft, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $6,000.

Catherine st, n e corner of Wood st, s f, Lot 76, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $1,000.

West Polk st, bet Robey and Kendall sts, s f, Lot 25, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $950.

Lots 34 to 36, in Gano's Block 10, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $2,400.

Lots 33 and 34, in same, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,600.

Twenty-sixth st, 100 ft w of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] 12 196-1,000 acres, n of Barry Point road, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $24,300.

Same as the above, dated Oct 31; consideration, $27,438.

Lot 6, of Lot 159 and s ½ 158, in Bronson's Addition, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 27 and 28, in Block 2, Millard and Decker's s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 25, 39, 13, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $1,300.

West Kinzie st, between Noble and Ada sts, s f, 25x75 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $550.

Lots 46 and 47, in Lee's Block 16, of S W ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $2,385.

Lot 50, in same, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,345.

Lot 44, in same, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,860.

Lot 78, in White's Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $900.

Lot 22, in Block 28, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,440.

Webster av, between Larrabee and Hurlbut sts, s f, [illegible] Nov. 6; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 20, dated [illegible] White's Block 8 of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, [illegible]

Lot 72 in [illegible] dated Nov. [illegible]; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 45, Block 18, same ¼ Section, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,450.

Thirty-[illegible] st, east of and near Ashland av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $1,600.

Wentworth av, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, e f, 25x83 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $12,600.

Lots 74 and 75 in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. [illegible]; consideration, $5,600.

Blue Island av, 336 feet s w of Paulina st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Blue Island av, n e corner of Robey st, s f, 104x100 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $7,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

State st, e f, Lot 1, in Block 1, of Cannon's Subdivision in s s ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $4,250.

East 200 ft of Lot 1, and e 200 ft of n 108 ft of Lot 4, in Block 10, in Lyman, Larned and Woodbridge's s ½ n w ¼ of [illegible] Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $23,600.

Lot 2, in Block 12, in Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 13, in same, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,308	5,850	7,919	4,645
Wheat, bu	51,972	43,230	124,641	50,960
Corn, bu	41,375	179,110	160,936	314,720
Oats, bu	28,970	64,230	117,965	75,605
Rye, bu	2,140	4,710	2,786	.....
Barley, bu	28,210	10,040	35,028	5,546
Grass seed, lbs	24,870	96,405	36,346	95,362
Flax seed, lbs	98,630	20,000	61,500	.....
Broom corn, lbs	66,100	142,810	23,486	49,000
Cured meats, lbs	100,670	13,970	891,840	630,970
Beef, brls	420	3,380	703	2,401
Pork, brls	.....	.....	1,795	340
Lard, lbs	7,270	17,690	230,303	264,277
Tallow, lbs	8,907	67,220	.....	28,840
Butter, lbs	50,135	76,602	72,280	23,680
Dressed hogs, No.	48	60	.....	.....
Live hogs, No.	6,090	15,936	5,393	4,852
Cattle, No.	789	106	1,319	490
Sheep, No.	7	.....	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	129,306	129,488	168,015	231,533
Highwines, brls	317	200	652	511
Wool, lbs	304,137	89,147	79,010	66,000
Potatoes, bu	4,335	2,778	1,096	.....
Lumber, m feet	6,238	5,691	1,648	1,629
Shingles, m	2,430	2,530	781	1,303
Lath, m	370	135	168	23
Salt, brls	260	2,900	1,377	4,443

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,499 bu corn; 6,143 bu oats; 456 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 125 cars wheat; 119 cars corn; 39 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 78 cars barley. Total, 368 cars, or 147,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	668,227	104,900	174,111
To Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....
To Oswego	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	.....
To Ogd'sb'gh	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	.....
To Huron	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	14,646	.....
Other U.S. p'ts	1,151	42,577	[illegible]	52,119	.....
To Montreal	.....	16,150	.....	.....	.....
To Kingston	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
To Goderich	.....	.....	.....	12,271	.....
To other C. p'ts	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....
Totals	36,545	328,291	748,7[illegible]	284,042	235,654

Also 7,530 bu rye by rail, and 15,[illegible] bu [illegible] to Buffalo.

The price of freights to the seaboard bids fair to be a more important question this winter, than ever before, to the grain grower and dealer. Lake navigation will soon be closed, and then the rate of 65c per 100 lbs by rail to New York, with corresponding rates to other points, will compare very prominently with the prices paid for the grain, not only to the farmer, but here, in Chicago. That is 36¼c per bu on corn, for carriage alone, without counting the cost of handling, storage, and interest, and saying nothing of the losses on shortage, which are sometimes enormous. The cost of corn in New York will be fully four times the price paid to the farmer, and the cost of carriage being $3.00 for every [illegible] that is paid to the grower. Unless some relief can be found from this state of things, the farmer will inevitably go to the wall, and then [illegible] exist without the other.

We stated this morning that there is a prospect of a reduction [illegible] more definite is known in regard thereto; but it is generally thought that the Western railroad companies only intend to return to the tariff of a few months ago. Even a small reduction would be a welcome relief.

Some grain operators are discussing the advisability of buying largely this winter to hold till the reopening of navigation, when they hope that the competition of lake carriers will be so great as to force freights by water down to a very low point, and lead to a corresponding appreciation in values of grain at this end of the lake route. It is also thought that the facilities for shipment from Montreal to Europe will be much greater next year than during the one now drawing to a close.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were all stronger to-day, with more activity in several departments. The strength started in wheat, and extended all over, being apparently a result of the feeling that winter is upon us at last, though a general firmness in New York may have had something to do with it. Except in corn and hogs, the receipts are expected to shrink in volume, sufficiently so to prevent the speculative markets from being flooded, especially as our stocks of grain are pretty well reduced by the liberal shipments of the recent past. Then the brush of weakness that followed the Boston fire, is about over, as operators find that event has not been followed by the extra pressure in a pecuniary way that was anticipated. In the market for domestic dry goods a moderate degree of activity was witnessed, and prices were again firm all around. The tendency in woollens is upward, an advance of 7½@10 per cent having recently been established at the East. Standard cotton fabrics are also working firmer, though no material advance is asked for. Groceries continue in fair request, with but slight fluctuation in values. Sugars, coffees, and spices were quoted strong, while other descriptions ruled steady. The butter and cheese markets were without important change in their general features. Trade was slack, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. Bagging remains quiet at former rates. There was a moderate amount of trading in foreign and domestic dried fruits at about Saturday's prices. Fish remain quiet and steady. The hay market was again reported dull and weak. Outside buyers were idle, while the local demand seemed to be restricted to small lots to meet immediate wants. Hides were slightly more active, without improvement in prices. In the oil, tobacco, paints, and wood markets the changes were unimportant. Lumber was quiet and steady. Building materials were moderately active, although the cold weather has lessened the demand for brick to a considerable extent. Prices are without essential change. There is a good steady demand for flour barrels at 50@55c; pork barrels and lard tierces are in some demand, but the packers are pretty well supplied for the present. The offerings are abundant, and prices steady. Iron, tin, copper, and nails are moderately active. Hops meet with a fair inquiry on local and interior account. Foreign hops are being imported to some extent. We quote genuine Western hops at 25@32c. The wool market continues quite firm at present quotations. Seeds were quiet; timothy quotable at $2.50@3.00; clover at $5.00@5.10. Flax was steady at $1.50@1.55 for good to prime seed. Potatoes were quiet and firm at 50c on track, and 55@60c delivered for choice peachblows; offerings were light, owing to the cold weather. Live poultry was dull, and nearly unsalable. Dressed was in fair request with abundant offerings. Game was scarce and firm at Saturday's prices. Apples were in good request and firm at present prices. Cranberries continue to meet with a fair interior demand. Other fruits met with the usual inquiry.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the decline reached last week. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were moderately active, and firm at Saturday's outside quotation. Carriers asked 1c advance early, but could not obtain it. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 120,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu barley. Sail rates to Buffalo were quoted at 11c on wheat, and 10c on corn; to Oswego, 16¼c was paid for wheat. By steam to Buffalo wheat was taken at 12c.

Foreign freight rates are thus quoted: Chicago to Liverpool, 91@91½c per 100 lbs (gold) on beef and pork; 90c@$1.05¼ on lard; 25c on flour. Chicago to Glasgow, 91½c on beef; 93c on pork; 97c on bacon and lard.

Dressed hogs were nominally unchanged at 4½@4¾c bid and 4¾@5c per lb asked for fair to choice. The receipts are very light as yet, and are sold on the street.

Provisions were more active, and a shade firmer, though live hogs were quoted steady at Saturday's prices, and in rather small supply for the season. Buyers were not urgent, but they were willing to pay a little better prices, especially on pork, as if they suspected that the combination to force down quotations on hogs is likely to be overdone. It has been the policy of the circulars that are run in the interests of the packers, for years past, to try to bear at the commencement of the season, and to bull at the end. Like the boy in the fable, they have cried "wolf" so often that nobody now takes any notice of it; and it is charged that the packers have taken hold of the matter for themselves, and are trying to force, where they cannot persuade. It is stated that in some places the packers have united so far as to appoint one man as buyer, who apportions his purchases among the combination according to the extent of the facilities of each for handling the hogs. Of course, the expected effect of this arrangement is to cut off competition among buyers, and thus keep down prices to a minimum. It is not impossible that the hog shippers will find themselves obliged to meet fire with fire, and unite upon one agent at each packing point; and that they are keeping back their consignments till such an arrangement can be effected. The next thing we hear of may be that the hogs have met in convention and resolved that they will "increase and multiply" for sale at such prices as are offered by the packers. In that case the Montreal combination might chant their *Jubilate*; they can scarcely do it in any other event. Seriously, these attempts at combining are seldom successful, and always result in mischief—they are but corners in another shape. In the present instance, buyers of lard and meats have held off till they could see the market touch bottom, and they probably will not take hold extensively till the question is settled, if that should take all winter. If the Evening Provision Board wants a subject for deliberation in the absence of trading, it cannot do better than attack this topic, and urge it to a speedy settlement, one way or another. To-day mess pork was 10@15c higher, on the deferred options, the reported sales being made early, and none afterwards offered at those prices. Lard was steady for cash, and ⅛c higher for March. Meats were steady, except hams, which were again a shade easier. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.00@13.25; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.37½@12.50; do seller January, $12.25@12.30; do seller February, $12.25@12.30; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.25@12.37½. Lard, cash, 7½c for new; do seller December, 7½c do; do seller January, 7⅝c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅝c. Old salted shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 7@7¼c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@10½c, and green hams at 7½@7⅝c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7⅞c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 6@6½c; do short clear, 6¾@6⅞c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4⅛c for shoulders; 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs, and 6⅝@7c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅝@6⅞c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 200 brls new mess pork at $13.50; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.25; 500 brls do, seller March, at $12.25; 700 tcs lard at 7½c; 450 tcs do at $6.95 per 100 lbs, loose; 450 tcs lard, seller December, at 7½c; 750 tcs do, seller January, at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do, seller March, at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 50 boxes long clear at 6⅝c; 40,000 lbs and 1,000 pcs green hams at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 40,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 10,000 pcs do seller December and January at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs dry salted bellies at 6⅞c; 500 brls city butchers' tallow at 8c.

Flour was more active, the inquiry being more decidedly for the better grades than for some time past, and sales were readily effected at the prices asked during the past week. New York was quoted firm, and more active, and local buyers were all the more willing to take hold, owing to the advance in wheat, and the lessened difficulty of moving flour from one depot to another. Bran was [illegible]. Sales were reported of 200 brls do on private terms (superlative) at $9.50; 900 brls spring extras at $6.25; 150 brls do at $4.75; 1,125 brls do do (low) at [illegible] superfines at $3.37½; private terms; [illegible] 3.50; 50 brls rye flour at $3.87½; 50 brls do at $3.25 on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat (Early Riser) at $6.75; 75 brls do at $6.50@6.75. Total, 3,025 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50; 5 tons do at $10.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $11.00 on track; 10 tons shorts at $10.00 on track.

Wheat was active and strong, at an average advance of 2@2¼c on Saturday's prices, the bulk of the trading being done at 2¼@2½c above the outside quotations of the preceding business day. New York was firm, but Liverpool was quoted dull; and the only reason that could be adduced for the sharp upward movement was that the shorts grew scared at the prospect of the Mississippi freezing over, and thus cutting off a portion of our supplies for the winter. The demand for shipment was fair, and some prominent dealers bought options very freely, which caused the smaller shorts to cover in hot haste, and run up prices on themselves. It was noticed that there were fewer brokers in the market than usual. This was because much of the option trading was done in direct settlement, and the principals preferred to be on hand themselves, so that they could choose their customers. Seller December opened at 104¼, advanced to $1.07½, declined to $1.06, and closed firm at $1.07. Seller the month averaged about ½c below December, closing at $1.06½. Seller January sold 1c above December, closing at $1.08. No. 1 spring was in urgent demand, and closed strong at $1.13. No. 2 spring closed at $1.07. No 3 do at 95½c; and rejected do at 85½@86c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.13; 800 bu do $1.17; 2,000 bu do at $1.16½; 1,600 bu do at $1.16; 35,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.07; 47,800 bu do at $1.06¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.06⅝; 21,400 bu do at $1.06½; 5,000 bu do at $1.06¼; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 95½c; 12,800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu rejected spring at 86c; 2,000 bu do at 84c; 400 bu by sample at 63c on track. Total, 141,800 bu.

Corn was generally dull, but strong, averaging ¼@½c higher than on Saturday, under the influence of light receipts, and shipments on Saturday, which have reduced our stock here to about 560,000, while New York was quoted strong. The shippers were not buying so freely as heretofore; but all the offerings of cash corn were freely taken by those who have bought for several days past, and who are supposed to control nearly every bushel of No. 2 corn in store here. It was this which made options higher, though not much wanted. It is impossible to tell how the corn market stands for this month, but there are those who believe it to be largely short. If the surmise be correct, then there may be a tight squeeze before December sets in. Seller the month sold at 31½@32¼c, closing at 32c. Seller December sold at 31⅛@31¼c, closing at 31⅛c. Rejected (new) was active, and closed firm at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 22,200 bu No. 2 at 32¼c; 48,200 bu do at 32½c; 69,800 bu do at 32c; 15,400 bu rejected at 30c; 1,600 bu do at 29¼c. Total, 151,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but ¼@½c higher, being reported stronger in New York, while the offerings here were light, owing to small receipts for several days past—not much more than equal to the supply of the local consumption. There is very little shipping inquiry here for oats, but holders think they have seen the worst for the present. Seller the month sold at 22c; seller December at 22⅛@22¼c; and seller January at 22⅝@23c. Strictly fresh receipts brought 22¾@22¼c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 22⅝c; 600 bu do at 22½c; 6,600 bu do at 22¼c; 4,200 bu do at 22c; 1,900 bu rejected at 19½c; 500 bu do at 19c. Total, 14,400 bu.

Rye was in limited supply, and again advanced ½c, under a fair shipping demand, closing firm. Sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 53½c. Rejected was quoted nominal at 47c.

Barley was active and strong on No. 2, which advanced from 62c at the opening to 65c, and closed firm at 64½@64¾c, under a rather spirited demand for small lots to fill out cargoes, with a fair speculative inquiry. Seller the month opened at 61½c, and advanced to 63½c, closing with 63c bid. Seller December sold at 62@62½c. No. 3 was quiet and steady at 50@51c, according to location. Rejected was in good demand, and firm. Cash sales were reported of 7,400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 64¾c; 3,200 bu do at 64½c; 10,400 bu do at 64c; 2,800 bu [illegible] at 63½c; [illegible] bu do at 64c; 3,600 bu [illegible] 62c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 51c; 2,800 bu [illegible] at 50½c; 4,800 bu do at 50c; 11,[illegible] rejected at 40½c; 3,200 bu do at 40c; 1,600 bu do at 39c; 400 bu by sample at 85c on track; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 65,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The ports of Archangel, St. Petersburgh and Taganrog will soon be closed by ice, and shipments by the lakes, New York Canals, and the S. Lawrence will soon be suspended for the season. Odessa, Spanish ports, New York, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, will remain open for the export of wheat. Great Britain, Northern Italy, Belgium, and Holland will be the principal importers of wheat. It is expected that Spain, with a good wheat crop, will have about five million bushels of wheat for export between Nov. 1 and 1st of May next. With plethoric granaries in the United Kingdom at the two principal importing ports, ten million bushels in transit, and the home product to fall upon, it is not expected that any material appreciation in values will take place till the holidays are passed. The present indications rather favor a depreciation in values. Later on in the season, with the large wants of the United Kingdom, higher prices may be reached, and probably will be, before the harvest of 1873.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail, and New York canals was, Nov. 9, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	[illegible]	4,588,050	2,137,360	[illegible]
Albany	15,000	115,000	100,000	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	202,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Chicago	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	771,578	[illegible]
Milwaukee	816,000	116,000	117,000	60,000
Duluth	185,[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Nov. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,237	[illegible]
Detroit, 2d	[illegible]	27,134	41,352	45,714
*Oswego	[illegible]	41,000	25,000	50,000
St. Louis	190,[illegible]	45,238	115,978	105,528
Boston	105,[illegible]	268,676	226,[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, 2d	41,[illegible]	500	7,[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal, 2d	[illegible]	681,381	60,000	[illegible]
*Philadelphia	25,000	175,000	40,000	70,000
*Baltimore	50,000	193,000	40,000	.....
Rail shipments	148,874	143,87[illegible]	[illegible]	52,550
Lake shipments	1,625,424	781,810	196,815	223,740
Amount afloat on N.Y. canals	1,573,119	2,230,289	207,565	842,227
Total, Nov. 9, '72	[illegible]	10,868,874	4,721,153	3,119,623
Nov. 2, '72	7,453,804	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,226,517
Oct. 26, '72	7,126,911	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,645,092
Oct. 19, '72	6,606,741	13,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,748,447
Oct. 12, '72	6,419,978	13,938,889	5,258,741	2,504,260
Oct. 5, '72	5,[illegible]	13,197,751	4,935,663	2,286,389
Nov. 11, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,369,865	2,307,068

* Estimated.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 9, 1872:

At	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	105,967	690,893	439,981	214,881	224,507
Boston	49,036	11,000	58,776	67,088	26,044
Portland	15,250	.....	5,350	1,980	400
Montreal	28,420	229,731	63,222	500	400
Philadelphia	21,348	112,700	64,000	104,200	47,500
Baltimore	23,163	60,000	83,000	26,000	.....
New Orleans	10,255	.....	26,104	6,858	.....
Total	251,037	1,174,824	742,833	415,236	298,851
Wk Nov. 2	283,03[illegible]	1,[illegible]	942,137	507,914	[illegible]
Wk Oct. 26	[illegible]	1,270,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	410,[illegible]
Wk Oct. 19	271,630	1,212,368	1,234,375	423,327	441,110
Wk Oct. 12	270,613	3,048,721	1,712,747	450,147	292,011

And from Jan. 1 to Nov. 9, inclusive, for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,350,350	7,014,793
Wheat, bu	19,467,978	27,440,393
Corn, bu	65,575,024	58,280,868
Oats, bu	19,874,114	18,687,512
Barley, bu	3,479,364	2,768,889
Rye, bu	475,359	1,018,750
Total grain, bu	108,873,839	98,169,692

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Nov. 12, 1872, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	139,[illegible]	.....	.....
London	[illegible]	72,[illegible]	61,000	.....	.....
Glasgow	[illegible]	43,317	55,638	.....	.....
Bristol	[illegible]	38,[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Cork	.....	26,000	[illegible]	.....	.....
Queenstown	.....	.....	24,796	.....	.....
Cardiff	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	550	12,912	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	8,[illegible]	200	2,281	217	1,153
B. N. A. Col.	4,971	.....	2,400	.....	.....
B. Guiana	1,7[illegible]	.....	550	125	.....
Brazil	1,301	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Grenada	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	1,603	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	31,394	426,216	320,239	342	1,153
Previous week	29,414	480,[illegible]	380,[illegible]	646	1,056
Cor. week 1871	30,445	432,550	392,184	1,020	1,981
From Jan. 1, '72	997,[illegible]	10,711,748	24,075,[illegible]	32,169	150,710
Do. 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,280	95,390
Do. 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	109,229
Do. 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	47,118	83,[illegible]

And beans, 309 bu.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to Nov. 12	109,172	4,192,056	6,369,309
New Orleans, to Nov. 6	2,966	.....	185,732
Philadelphia, to Nov. 9	.....	126,973	888,899
Baltimore, to Nov. 9	29	23,129	608,914
Boston, to Nov. 9	6,292	27,830	290,680
San Francisco, to Nov. 1	1,023	3,278,714	.....
Other ports to latest date	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1872–73	109,482	7,628,701	8,443,514
Total, 1871–72	99,834	6,540,431	3,492,649
Total, 1870–71	258,287	5,281,757	12,909
Total, 1869–70	275,287	7,848,032	.....

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to Nov. 12	847	97,[illegible]	[illegible]	18,108
Other ports to latest dates	3	.....	47,336	.....
Total, 1872–73	850	91,272	91,733	[illegible]
Total, 1871–72	3,485	1,873,144	109,676	221,584
Total, 1870–71	8,192	233,281	.....	.....
Total, 1869–70	2,943	293,224	.....	23,918

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.07⅜@1.07½ seller the month, and $1.07½@1.09 seller December, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and firmer at 32¼c seller the month, and 31⅝@31¾c seller December, the latter closing at 31⅝c. Lake freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request, at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was dull, with prices nominally unchanged. Stocks of common to medium are large, and increasing; choice hurl is in limited supply. Only a light local demand exists for immediate consumption. We quote: $45.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; and $1.10@1.20 for choice hurl.

BEANS—There is a better demand for beans, both on local and shipping account. The offerings are large, and prices steady, at $2.35@2.45 for navies; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25.

BUTTER—The general features of the butter market were the same as noted from day to day for a week past. Only a moderate amount of trading was done, either on local or shipping account, but under continued light receipts, holders were enabled to sustain prices, and we continue to quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—There was a light movement in goods coming under this head, and values underwent no appreciable change, ruling steady as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 35c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at the prevailing rates. The cold weather has considerably lessened the demand for brick. Other materials are in good request. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $4.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.38 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $20.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 18x20	8.00	13.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	15.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	17.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	18.50
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	20.00
26x34 to 28x40	14.00	22.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	24.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	26.00
30x50 to 32x52	.....	27.00
32x54 to 34x56	.....	28.00
34x58 to 34x60	.....	34.00
36x60 to 40x60	.....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Continue to move on a liberal scale, and the market remains firm at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.20
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.65
Pears, 2 lb	2.65@3.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.40@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.50@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—The demand for this staple exhibited little improvement, the inquiry being mainly confined to small orders to satisfy immediate wants. [illegible] material decline, again quoted easy, but [illegible] New York factory, ranging substantially [illegible] 13@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—There was an active demand both for hard and soft descriptions, and the advanced prices established on Saturday were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $12.50; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $11.00; Briar Hill, $11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for flour and whiskey barrels, but other varieties were rather quiet, packers being very well supplied for the present. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, [illegible]; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a very fair demand. We quote pears at $3.50@4.50; grapes at 20@30c per lb.

EGGS—Were in moderate request and liberal supply. Prices irregular, at 25@28c for strictly fresh; limed and pickled at 20@22c. Sales include 25 cases at 28c; 40 pkgs at 27c; 25 cases at 26c; 1,500 dozen at 25c; 10 cases pickled at 22c.

FEATHERS—Met with a fair inquiry, on both local and shipping account. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c, from first hands; 73@78c jobbing price for assorted feathers; mixed at 25@50c; chicken feathers, 8@9c. Sales include 6 sacks prime live geese at 66c; 4 sacks do at 65c.

FISH—Dealers reported the market rather quiet, with no variation in prices. The receipts of whitefish continue unusually light for the season, and, under anything like an active demand, prices would, no doubt, advance. Fat mackerel are also in light stock. Other descriptions are in ample supply. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was again fair, and prices ruled steady and firm. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, [illegible] $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19½@20c; peaches, halves, 6½@6¾c; do, mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, [illegible]; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 11@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—The offerings were quite light this morning, and a fair demand prevailed at the prices quoted on Saturday. We note sales of 8 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 25 doz do at $4.75; 8 mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; 10 doz do at $3.50; 20 doz quail at $2.00; 1 doz rabbits at $1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue in fair demand, both for home consumption and shipment. Prices are strong at $2.40@3.00 for choice winter varieties in car lots. Cranberries meet with a fair inquiry from the interior. Prices are steady at $10.50@11.50. Other fruit met with a light demand at former prices. Sales include: 1 car apples at $3.00; 1 car do at $2.90; 1 car do at $2.75, all on track; 240 brls at $3.00@3.25; 100 brls at $2.50@2.75; 50 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.50@11.00; 20 brls small do at $9.50; 7 brls wild at $7.50@9.00; 20 cases grapes at $3.50; 10 baskets quinces at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Under this head only slight change was noticeable. Sugars, coffees, syrups, and spices are meeting with a reasonably active demand, and were held with decided firmness. Other goods in the list were quoted quiet. With the exception of refined sugars, the supply of which is still short, stocks are in good condition, and orders are being promptly filled. Following are the prices current:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@22½c; good do, 20½@22c; common do, 19½@20½c; [illegible]; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maricaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@15c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@14c; granulated, 13⅜@13½c; A, standard, 13⅛@13¼c; do No. 2, 13@13⅛c; B, 12¾@13c; extra C, 12½@13c; C, No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅜@11½c; prime do, 11@11¼c; fair do, 10⅜@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11¼@11⅜c; fair do, 9½@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was no important change to note in the hay market. The receipts were fair, and, with little or no inquiry, aside from local customers, the prevalent feeling was one of weakness. We make no change in our quotations, which are the wholesale price paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose-pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market slightly increased activity is noticeable, but prices remain weak, owing to the large stocks on hand. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue to meet with a fair local and interior demand. The receipts are moderate, but ample for present wants. The crop of foreign hops is very large, [illegible] and they are being imported to some extent. We quote genuine Western at 25@32c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c. Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—Choice white clover in small cases is scarce, and in very good request. Strained and inferior grades are plenty and dull. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; Eastern at 35@37c; dark at 20@23c; strained at 18@20c. Sales include 1,000 lbs prime Eastern in cases at 37c; 100 lbs Western do [illegible].

IRON AND STEEL—Were moderately active. Stocks are not large but adequate. Rates for bar iron, &c., are reduced 1-10, and are now quoted as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5	8-10@ 5	9c		
Bar iron	5	3-10@ 5	4-10	rates	
Heavy band	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates	
Light band	5	3-10@ 5	7-10	rates	
Hoop	5	3-10@ 6	6-10	rates	
Oval	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates	
Round and square	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates	
Half oval and half round	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates	
Russian iron, perfect	22				
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21				
Sheet iron	7¾	@		rates	
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates	
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates	
Best plow steel	13¾	@13¾		rates	
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates	

LEMONS—Were in reasonably fair request. The supply is not large but ample for present requirements. We quote French, $7.50@8.00; Malagas, $7.00@7.50. Louisiana Oranges meet with a good demand at $10.00@11.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Were moderately active for the season; values rule steady. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 8¾c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, [illegible]c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 10c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. Prices are unchanged and rule as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.50; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 3½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light request, former prices being sustained. We quote; no change in prices. We quote:

Manila rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	27
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	28
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@	6.50

OILS—Trade was generally reported quiet, with little or no variation in prices. Lard oil continues firm, in sympathy with the raw material, while sperm, whale, and linseed rule steady and firm. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 75c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 95@98c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand was small at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¾c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Were quiet and firm. The receipts are light, owing to the cold weather. Choice varieties quotable at 48@50c on track; 55@60c delivered. Potatoes sell from store at 60@70c. We note: Sale of 1 car choice peachblows at 50c; also 80 bu from store at 60@65c.

SWEET POTATOES—The offerings were light, and prices higher. Sales include 20 brls Southern yellow at $4.00.

POULTRY—There is very little call for live poultry at any price, and the market is still amply supplied. Dressed chickens and turkeys are in liberal supply and fair request. Sales include 4 coops chickens at $1.50; 2 coops geese at $10.00@10.50; 300 lbs choice dressed turkeys, at 14c; 1,500 lbs do at 13c; 400 lbs do at 12c; 600 lbs do at 10@11c; 40 doz dressed chickens at $3.00@3.50; 5 doz do at $2.50.

PEAS—There is a fair local inquiry, with green quotable at $1.60; white, $1.50 per bu.

SALT—Under moderate stocks and a large and increasing demand, the market continues firm at recent prices. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue in fair local demand, at the annexed list of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-8	2x10 by 6x10	[illegible]

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x16	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x1 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
8x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	67c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x8	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were quiet and prices were unchanged. Timothy quotable at $2.50@3.00; clover at $5.00@5.10. Flax was steady at $1.50@1.55 for good to prime seed. Sales were reported of 32 sacks timothy at $2.75; 8 sacks fair do at $2.70; 8 bags good clover at $5.05; 6 sacks do at $5.00; 74 sacks poor flax at $1.50.

TEAS—Black teas are somewhat easier, but greens remain steady as previously quoted. We make no change in our list, as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 45@55; good to 75; choice to extra, 90@1.05.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, [illegible]@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, [illegible]c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was in good request, and was firmly held at the annexed prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00 delivered.

WOOL—There was some inquiry for wool, but as yet dealers are unsettled in their views. The market is quite firm at present prices. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra	60@[illegible]
Tub, washed, dingy	53@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	43@48c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	48@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	33@36c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@36c
Super, pulled (nominal)	45@48c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	48@45c

Buck fleece, ¼ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,520 head. The light receipts induced a firm feeling among holders, and prices were fully sustained, notwithstanding the absence of anything like urgency in the demand from any source. Shippers, feeders, and local butchers were in attendance, and operating, and while, individually, their wants were few, the combined demand proved quite equal to the supply, all offerings finding buyers. The range of prices paid was $3.00@6.10, though most of the transfers were within the range of $4.00@5.75. The average quality of the stock on sale was the best we have seen for many days, the proportion of thin rough grades being noticeably small. Shippers were the principal buyers, they paying $4.75@5.25 for medium steers, and $5.50@6.10 for good to choice do. Butchers' wants were mainly supplied at $3.75@4.25, while feeders paid $3.00@4.00. The market closed firm, with the pens empty.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.80@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.20
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls and scallawag steers	2.50@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.25@3.75
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	4.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price
16	medium steers	1,223	5.35
14	good steers	1,450	5.75
17	fair steers	1,110	4.75
17	fair steers	1,132	4.62½
20	good steers	1,274	5.62½
24	medium steers	1,182	5.12½
16	medium steers	1,122	5.25
30	choice steers	1,310	5.90
138	Texas steers	1,082	4.05
30	Texas steers	1,100	4.75
18	good steers	1,247	5.50
32	choice steers	1,329	5.80
18	medium steers	1,245	4.75
36	fair steers	1,090	4.50
17	fair steers	1,240	5.25
95	choice steers	1,302	5.80
51	Texas steers	1,164	4.15
20	cows	928	3.37½
72	Texas steers	1,189	4.55
134	Texas steers	1,326	5.35
59	Cherokee cows	849	3.50
28	cows and heifers	974	3.40
15	choice steers	1,350	6.10
67	Texas steers	1,170	4.25

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 7,597. In comparison with the closing days of last week, there was only slight change in the condition of the hog market. Both local and outside buyers were operating, and, under a good, healthy competition, the market ruled firm at $3.95@4.00 for common; at $4.05@4.10 for medium, and at $4.15@4.20 for good to choice. Most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.00@4.15. All sold, and the market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	203	4.10	39	243	4.20	207	262	4.20
56	317	4.00	11	260	4.00	59	258	4.05
57	230	4.12½	43	222	4.15	57	238	4.05
110	256	4.00	53	220	4.10	78	182	4.20
68	221	4.15	43	261	4.10	282	240	4.20
55	252	4.05	23	269	4.10	54	245	4.20
53	275	4.10	63	267	4.00	51	305	4.00
58	224	4.03	52	259	4.10	49	242	4.20
57	250	4.15	58	261	4.10	49	284	4.00
53	245	4.05	76	174	4.25	49	200	4.00
106	193	4.15	50	249	4.05	48	283	4.00
49	223	4.00	48	253	4.10	68	305	4.00
48	215	4.00	48	288	4.10	53	273	4.00
49	219	4.10	37	223	4.15	49	243	4.00
65	298	4.15	48	287	4.05	47	292	4.15
49	298	4.00	60	289	4.00	93	214	4.15
37	313	4.00	47	231	4.10	123	214	4.15
58	300	4.00	58	224	4.15	48	300	4.10
122	204	4.00	64	210	4.15	50	210	4.00
99	210	4.10	47	214	4.20	35	224	4.15
55	285	4.10	27	224	4.20	48	251	4.05

SHEEP—Received since Saturday, 497. The market was quiet at about Saturday's prices, or at $3.00@5.00 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

Vessels were in good demand and published rates unchanged as follows:

Manistee	$ [illegible]
Muskegon	3.50@4.50
Menominee	3.50@
Pentwater	4.00@
Ludington	4.25@4.25
Oconto	4.25
Green Bay	5.00@
Grand River	5.00@
Whitehall	4.00@

The receipts and shipments for the [illegible] hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	6,238	1,648
Shingles, m	2,430	781
Lath, m	370	168

AT THE YARDS.—Trade at the yards was moderately active to-day. There was a good demand for building material, such as joists, scantling, and small timber; which remained firm at from $15.50@16.50. There was also a good demand for fencing from country buyers, which remained firm at published prices. Choice grades were easy, and in moderate demand. The market closed as follows:

First and second clear	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	[illegible]
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	$1.50@[illegible]
A or Star	[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—Trade at the hardwood yards was dull to-day. Prices were weak but remained unchanged as follows:

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axles	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]

WHITEWOOD.—A satisfactory day was experienced in the whitewood trade. Prices closed as follows:

Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]
Culls	15.00@[illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT.—The receipts were very light to-day, and probably about twelve cargoes changed hands, but one or two of which, however, were recorded. Joists and scantling [illegible] unchanged. Strips and boards also remained firm. Buyers were in fair attendance, [illegible] seemed rather loth to do business. The season is now about over, and the receipts during the next week or two will be very light, as but very few vessels are leaving this port for the lumber districts. Already a large number of lumber vessels have stripped and gone into winter quarters, and others will soon follow. The market ruled steady at the following range of prices:

Joist and scantling	$13.[illegible]
Common strips and boards	13.00@[illegible]
Fair and choice lumber	14.[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

Cargo sales were as follows:

Cargo schr J. H. Holmes from Ludington, [illegible] m strips and boards at $14.50. Sold by [illegible] Doubleday.

Cargo schr Tempest from Muskegon, [illegible] m strips and boards at $15.[illegible] Sold by [illegible] Doubleday.

Cargo schr Purington from Whitehall, [illegible] m piece stuff at $12.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge Apprentice Boy from Grand Haven, 185 m strips and boards at $1[illegible]; 1 m pickets at $10.00; 2 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 18.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 25 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Prop Jas. Hurd, Bay City, 4,350 brls [illegible].
Prop B. F. Wade, Buffalo, 2,000 [illegible].
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, [illegible] 275 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Northport, [illegible] potatoes.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 200 [illegible] railroad iron and sundries.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 875 tons coal.
Schr City of Boston, Bay City, 2,300 brls salt.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 240 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Manistique, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 60 m lumber.
Schr Gesim, McCarthy's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Scow Evergreen, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Benton Harbor, 100 cds wood.
Barge T. J. Brown, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Barge F. Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Prop S. H. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 600 tons coal.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 120 tons pig iron, 150 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark Mary Battle, Kingston, 410 tons pig iron.
Prop Missouri, Bay City, 3,270 brls salt.
Prop Scotia, Kingston, 140 tons pig iron.
Prop Canada, Kingston, 150 tons pig iron.
Bark Northwest, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Bark J. G. Masters, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Fitzhugh, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Herald, Cedar Rapids, 140 m lumber.
Schr Otter, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 230 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, 113 m lumber.
Schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 110 m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr Hubbard, Cleveland, 250 tons stone block, 50 tons grindstone.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Mars, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Reciprocity, Cedar River, 200 m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr Yankee Trader, Kenosha, 12 yards gravel.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Sister Bay, 140 cords wood.
Schr Ketchum, Sturgeon River, 1,600 tel'g poles.
Schr Sam Flint, Baby's Point, 2 cords wood.
Schr Dane, Menominee, 220 m lumber.
Schr J. L. Shank, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr A. M. Burr, Bay de Noc, 140 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Barge C. F. Allen, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Wolverine, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Prop Bradbury, Bay City, 275 m lumber.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Oswego, 521 tons coal.
Schr Express, Manistique, 210 m lumber.
Schr Florida, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 70 m lumber, [illegible] m shingles.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 151 m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Northport, 200 cds wood.
Schr T. F. Gale, Grand Traverse Bay, 174 cds wood.
Schr Joe Vilas, Point Sauble, 135 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 240 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr St. Lawrence, Horn's Pier, 2,300 cedar posts, 40 cds wood.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 240 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 450 tons iron ore.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Despatch, Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber, [illegible] posts.
Schr Eliza Day, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 183 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Scow Barnes, South Haven, 55 cds wood.
Barge Planet, Au Sauble, 420,734 ft lumber, 71,000 lath.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr A. Plugger, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Appleton, Davis Pier, 35 cds slabs.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Nov. 18.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 75 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 100 brls pork, 50 bags bran, 1,800 bu corn, 400 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburgh, 1,300 bu corn, 200 brls pork, 12 bales broom corn, 2 brls flour.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 4,124 bu corn, 19 bales broom corn.
Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, 300 brls flour, 400 bu oats.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 22,000 bu corn, 600 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Bridgewater, Buffalo, 40,000 bu oats.
Schr Stafford, Ogdensburgh, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Kate Richmond, Brockville, 13,[illegible] bu wheat.
Schr Reindeer, Oswego, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr L. VanValkenburg, Buffalo, 29,000 bu wheat.
Prop B. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 100 bu oats.
Schr Sweepstakes, Kingston, 11,666 bu wheat.
Schr Ketchum, Vader's Pier, 260 brls pork, 19 brls beef and sundries.
Schr Game Cock, Sister Bay, 800 bu oats.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 3 tons coal.
Schr H. A. Stronach, Manistee, 70 brls beef.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, 2,500 bu oats, 1,600 bu corn.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 50 brls beef.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Quotable at 11c for wheat and 10c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To New York—Prop Empire State, wheat through. To Montreal—Prop Canada, wheat on owners' account. To Buffalo—H. P. Baldwin (Saturday p. m.), wheat at 11c; prop. Missouri, barley at 10c; props. A. D. Cadwell and J. L. Hurd, wheat at 12c. To Oswego—Schr. N. [illegible], wheat at 16¼. To Port Colborne—Schr [illegible] Dominion, corn at 10c. Total capacity equal to 120,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, and 22,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Grain freights are firm. Buffalo quotable at 11@11½c for wheat. The [illegible] 16¼c to Oswego. The propeller [illegible] the schooner [illegible] wheat to Buffalo at 11½c, as follows: Bark Ogal [illegible] wheat to Oswego at 16c. $1,200 for the cargo [illegible] reported as [illegible] Montmorency, coal to [illegible] at [illegible] Chicago [illegible].

Wind from the northwest.

Seamen's wages, $3.00.

—The small schooner Orion arrived yesterday, all covered with ice. The Captain [illegible] experienced a bitter cold time out last night.

—The steamer Alpena, and the propellers [illegible], Hurd, B. F. Wade, and Alaska, have arrived here, and are now discharging their cargoes.

, schrs D. G. Fort, F. C. King, Libbie [illegible] G. Cooper, all coal to Chicago at $1.50 [illegible] free.

PORT ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

A lighthouse is wanted at Two Rivers.

—A three-masted schooner is ashore on [illegible]

—The schooner Eagle Wing has laid up in [illegible]

—The schooner Scotland has gone to pieces [illegible] Michigan City.

—The Howland has gone into dry dock [illegible] Manitowoc.

—The schooner Madonna has been pulled [illegible] beach at Sheboygan.

—The bark Cherubusco is in a waterlogged condition in North Bay.

—The schooner Travis was damaged by [illegible] with the pier at Sheboygan.

—Dennis Regan, a sailor on the scow B[illegible], was drowned at Milwaukee, Sunday.

—The schooner Petrel, ashore at Milwaukee, has been got off.

—The schooner Jessie Scarth ran aground [illegible] foot of Wolf Island last Thursday.

—The wreck of the schooner Butts was sold [illegible] Manitowoc for $775.

—The bark Sweetheart, ashore at Duluth, [illegible] owned by H. Coyne, of Detroit, and is valued [illegible] 000.

—The schooner Emily, of Kingston, sprang [illegible] leak, and sunk, six miles east of Gananoque [illegible] Canada. She is insured.

—The schooners Ashtabula, Essex, and [illegible] each collided at Manitowoc on Wednesday, the first named sprung aleak and filled.

—Thomas McIntyre, late Captain of the [illegible] Ohio, died from the effects of internal injuries resulting from lifting a heavy piece of machinery.

—A despatch to Messrs. Smith & Davis, of Detroit, says the barge Carolina, with 5,000 bu wheat from the Strickland, and 3,000 from [illegible] Lawrence, lies sunk at Gallop Rapids, St. Lawrence River.

—The latest relating to the condition of [illegible] Paul, ashore at Duluth, is that it will require [illegible] days to dredge the steamer out; a part of her [illegible] is gone, and her wheel is broken. In this condition the Captain deems it unwise to undertake the passage down alone.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

John DeKoven, yesterday, petitioned against the extension of the track on State street, [illegible] Lake street, under a misapprehension. The petition was withdrawn upon the [illegible] connected with the railway explaining [illegible] was not intended to make a terminus, [illegible] ing place, but a *bona-fide* extension along [illegible] Michigan and Michigan to North Clark street and thence to the North Side, as before [illegible].

Returning a late compliment, also [illegible] through the Circuit Court, Aurora A. [illegible] (for the use of George Scoville) yesterday entered suit in the Circuit Court in assumpsit for $8,000, against James Baxter; and [illegible] Isaac Myer, James Baxter, and William S. [illegible], for $9,000.

The suit which has been so long pending between Hugh Maher and George W. Gerrish, [illegible] which so many juries have failed to agree, yesterday came up before Judge Moore [illegible] jury by agreement of the parties, in [illegible] Jameson's Court. The details have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The trial has [illegible] so far as hearing evidence.

The report of sale of a portion of the [illegible] Law & Rockford Railroad Company by [illegible] Master in Chancery, was yesterday confirmed. The particulars of the sale were reported in THE TRIBUNE the day after it took place.

Nine Bailiffs and three Judges are supposed to be doing duty in the Superior Court, [illegible] fact is that three Bailiffs and one Judge [illegible] that the epizootic, human illness, and [illegible] causes, have left for the purpose.

The meeting of creditors in the matter of Wm. Batterman was yesterday postponed [illegible].

The bankrupts, Munn & Scott, yesterday [illegible] their schedule, which those interested [illegible] Register Hibbard's office.

It is understood that the bankruptcy proceedings in the matter of the *Post* Printing Company will be dismissed, and that a settlement [illegible] made with the creditors.

Yesterday Mr. Blackstone was ordered to turn over to the assignee the balance of money [illegible] hands of the proceeds of the sale of [illegible] belonging to Peyton R. Chandler, [illegible] ruptcy.

Luci A. Willard, declared insane on the [illegible] 1869, was yesterday declared [illegible] capable of taking charge of his [illegible] took place before Judge Williams [illegible] the Circuit Court.

Anetta Grant has commenced suit for breach of promise of marriage against G. [illegible] Hoyk, laying the damages at $20,000.

Frederick Brandt yesterday entered a petition praying the District Court to review the [illegible] restraining the collecting of rents [illegible] matter of Ernst Brandt.

George L. Ladin was appointed assignee in the matter of Pettibone & Flynn, in bankruptcy, yesterday.

Julius Grinnell and Frederick W. Ford, attorneys of the Supreme Court, were yesterday admitted to the United States Courts.

Sidewalk Commissioners for the Village of [illegible] ferson, were appointed yesterday. [illegible] Court.

Trials commenced in the Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Porter.

There were no new bankruptcy petitions yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW—539—Bothwell v. Wolf; Court finds for defendant; damages, $200. 630—Mark Kimball v. [illegible] judgment of Nov. 12, '72, vacated, and [illegible] issued at $4,002.82; motion in arrest of judgment. 643—Same v. [illegible]; defendants [illegible] damages assessed at $[illegible], and judgment [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible] by defendant's solicitor. 620—Kimball v. Gregory; jury trial and damages [illegible] $1,999. 634—Kimball v. Bowman; demurrer [illegible] to jurisdiction sustained. 635—[illegible] v. Same; same order. 636—Same v. [illegible] same order. 641—Same v. Officer; demurrer [illegible] and plea sustained, and upon issue joined on general issue, on motion of plaintiff's attorney called; find issue for plaintiff, and damages [illegible] at $1,668.75. 642—same v. same; same order; damages $3,337.50. 674—Hotchkiss v. Cole; [illegible] no one appearing. 675—Markoe v. Rinks; [illegible] to court, and dismissed at plaintiff's costs. [illegible] Rogers v. Weller; jury waived; submitted to Drummond, and judgment for plaintiff. 678—[illegible] v. Woodruff; demurrer and defendant's plea [illegible] tained by Judge Drummond. 486—Baxter v. [illegible] hue; to be dismissed as per stipulation. 679—[illegible] v. Woodruff; jury trial.

CHANCERY—Scott v. Warsaw Railroad Company; Master's report confirmed. 160—Mandenhall v. [illegible] ard; order to be prepared.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

BANKRUPTCY—2,12[illegible]—P. R. Chandler; [illegible] and atty. Blackstone pay over the sum of money [illegible] hands, $7,600.10. 2,061—H. A. Hedges [illegible] tion of Howell, and answer of assignee [illegible].

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW—743—Price [illegible]; dismissed by plaintiff [illegible] Frost et al. v. Stephens; default [illegible] of plea, and judgment $7,000. 2,608—[illegible] Bowen; rule on defendant to plead in [illegible] ten days. 2,601—Rosel v. Bowen; same. 2,602—[illegible] low v. same; same. 2,266—Rosel v. Barker; [illegible] defendant to plead in ten days. 2,323—Rosel [illegible] and Mutual Insurance Company; same. 2,[illegible] low v. same; same. 2,246—Baird v. same; [illegible] 2,158—Clark v. Clark; default v. both, and judgment [illegible] and property. 2,970a—Griffin for use of [illegible] ter v. Manufacturers' National Bank et al.; [illegible] leave to plaintiff to file additional interrogatories, and rule on defendant to answer in five days. 2,518—Reutersters v. Vocke; judgment [illegible] of garnishee, $20.14. 2,073—Babcock [illegible] Cord; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. [illegible] Brown v. Merchants' Insurance Company; on [illegible] of defendant proceedings stayed, defendant being adjudicated a bankrupt. 2,138—[illegible] v. same; [illegible] order. 2,288—Union Foundry Works v. Sweet; [illegible] dismissed as to Stearns. 2,60[illegible]—Mendel v. [illegible] Alton & St. Louis Railroad; leave to plaintiff [illegible] new narr in lieu, etc., and ordered alias summons. [illegible]—Hogan v. scow *Janette*; plaintiff's attorney [illegible] draws appearance. 2,543—Leopold v. Hope Insurance Company; leave to withdraw policy on leaving [illegible] copy. 2,115—Boettcher v. Booth [illegible] murrer to plea filed to [illegible] instant sustained. 2,114—Schimpferman v. Bradley; by agreement dismissed at [illegible] costs. 2,050—O'Brien v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; same at defendant's costs. [illegible] Skinner et al v. Amara J. Finch et al.; leave to [illegible] to file transcript of record, and ordered judgment spread of record. 1,882—French v. Burt; time [illegible] defendant to file bill extended thirty days. 2,57[illegible]

...y, and in moderate demand. The market ...ed as follows:

...t and second clear ... $48.00@...
...nd clear, 1 inch to 2 inch ... 47.00@...
...d clear, 1 inch ... 39.00@...
...d clear, thick ... 42.00@...
...t and second clear flooring, together, ...ugh ...
...t and second clear siding, together ... 40.00@...
...mon siding ...
...mon flooring, dressed, second ...
...mon flooring, dressed, first ...
...mon boards, selected, 16 inches and ...ward ...
...ock boards ...
...mon boards ...
... scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet ...d under ...
...cing ...
... and scantling, 18 to 24 feet ...
...ber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet ...
...—sawed A, 2 m ...
..., square ...
..., flat ...
...r posts, split ...
...r posts, round ...
...l sawed ...
... Star ... $1.50 @3.00

...ree dollars per car to be added when transferred, ...h charge follows the shingles.
...ickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.
...ngth—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—Trade at the hardwood yards was ... to-day. Prices were weak but remained unchanged as follows:

... (dry) ... $35.00@40.00
... walnut ... 25.00@40.00

WHITEWOOD.—A satisfactory day was experienced in the whitewood trade. Prices closed as follows:

... boards ... $35.00@...

LUMBER AFLOAT.—The receipts were very light to-day, and probably about twelve cargoes changed hands, but one or two of which, ..., were recorded. Joists and scantling unchanged. Strips and boards also remained ... Buyers were in fair attendance, ... seemed rather loth to do business. The season is about over, and the receipts during a week or two will be very light, as but few vessels are leaving this port for the lumber districts. Already a large number of lumber vessels have stripped and gone into winter quarters, and others will soon follow. The market ruled steady at the following range of prices:

... and scantling ... $10.50@...
...mon strips and boards ... 12.00@...
... and choice lumber ... 14.00@...
...gles ... 3.00@...

Cargo sales were as follows:
Cargo schr J. H. Holmes from Ludington, ... strips and boards at $14.50. Sold by E. ... Doubleday.
Cargo schr Tempest from Muskegon, 10 m ... and boards at $15... Sold by J. M. Doubleday.
Cargo schr Puringon from Whitewater, 110 ... piece stuff at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.
... barge Apprentice Boy from Grand Haven, 165 m ... and boards at $7.00; 1 m ... at $10.00; 2 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. Doubleday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED ... Nov. 18.

...r Alpena, Muskegon, 25 brls flour, ... sundries.
...p Favorite, Menominee, light.
...p Jas. Hurd, Bay City, 4,250 brls flour, ...
...p B. F. Wade, Buffalo, 2,000 ...
...p B. F. Wade, Port Huron, ... 276 pigs fish, and sundries.
...p B. F. Wade, Northport, 800 bu potatoes, ...
...p Alaska, Erie, 300 ... railroad iron and sundries.
... Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
...k Lotbinière, Buffalo, 875 tons coal.
...k City of Boston, Bay City, 2,300 brls salt.
...r J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber.
...r Vermont, Ludington, 80 m lumber.
...r Octavia, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
...r J. Ludington, Frankfort, 80 m lumber.
...r Gem, McCarthy's Pier, 75 cds wood.
...r Evergreen, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
...r M. N. Dunham, Benton Harbor, 100 cds wood.
...r T. J. Brown, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
...r Williams, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
...r Sonora, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
...p S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 600 tons coal.
...p Badger State, Buffalo, 120 tons pig iron, 180 pkgs fish, and sundries.
...r Mary Battle, Kingston, 475 tons pig iron.
...p Missouri, Bay City, 6,276 brls salt.
...p Scotia, Kingston, 125 tons pig iron.
...p Canada, Kingston, 150 tons pig iron.
...k Northwest, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
...k J. G. Masters, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
...k S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
...r Fitzhugh, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
...r Herald, Cedar Rapids, 140 m lumber.
...r Otter, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
...r Atlanta, Menominee, 230 m lumber.
...r Lumberman, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
...r J. A. Holmes, Ludington, 113 m lumber.
...r Two Charlies, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
...r Minnesota, Menominee, 110 m lumber, 800 m lath.
...r Hubbard, Cleveland, 250 tons stone block, ... tons grindstone.
...r G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
...r Mars, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
...r Reciprocity, Cedar River, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
...r Yankee Trader, Kenosha, 12 yards gravel.
...r Curlew, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
...r Arab, Muskegon, 145 lumber.
...r Game Cock, Sister Bay, 142 cords wood.
...r Ketchum, Sturgeon River, 1,600 tlg poles.
...r Sam Flint, Baby's Point, 2 cords wood.
...r Dana, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
...r J. L. Shank, Milwaukee, light.
...r Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
...r A. M. Burr, Bay de Noc, 140 m lumber.
...r Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
...r Adriatic, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
...r C. F. Allen, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 10 m lath.
...r Wolverine, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
...p Bradbury, Bay City, 275 m lumber.
...r F. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
...r Louisa McDonald, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
...r J. R. Noyes, Oswego, 521 tons coal.
...r Express, Manistique, 210 m lumber.
...r Florida, Oswego, 600 tons coal.
...r Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
...r Three Bells, Muskegon, 151 m lumber, 100 m lath.
...r Ithica, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
...r E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
...r Lone Star, Northport, 200 cds wood.
...r T. F. Gale, Grand Traverse Bay, 174 cds wood.
...r Joe Vilas, Point Sauble, 155 m lumber.
...r St. Lawrence, Horn's Pier, 2,300 cedar posts, 40 cds wood.
...r Magnolia, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
...r M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber, 10 m lath.
...r Ostrich, Little Suamico, 240 m lumber, 60 m lath.
...r A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 450 tons iron ore.
...r Two Brothers, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
...r J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
...r Despatch, Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber, 300 cedar posts.
...r Eliza Day, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
...r R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood.
...r Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber, 10 m lath.
...r Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
...r Mary, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
...r Barnes, South Haven, 55 cds wood.
...r Planet, Au Sauble, 420,734 ft lumber, 97,000 lath.
...r Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
...r C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
...r A. Plugger, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 30 m lath.
...r Appleton, Davis Pier, 85 cds slabs.
...r Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Nov. 18.

... Alpena, Grand Haven, 75 brls beef, and sundries.
... Favorite, Menominee, 100 brls pork, 50 kegs lard, 1,600 bu corn, 400 bu oats, and sundries.
... Champlain, Ogdensburgh, 1,500 bu corn, 200 brls pork, 12 bales broom corn, 3 brls flour.
... Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 5,124 bu corn, 18 bales broom corn.
... Lawrence, Port Huron, 300 brls flour, 400 bu oats.
... B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 22,000 bu corn, 600 brls flour, and sundries.
... Bridgewater, Buffalo, 40,000 bu oats.
... Stafford, Ogdensburgh, 14,000 bu corn.
... Kate Richmond, Brockville, 15,031 bu wheat.
... Reindeer, Oswego, 19,400 bu corn.
... VanValkenburg, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
... C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ... bu oats.
... Sweepstakes, Kingston, 11,664 bu wheat.
... Ketchum, Vader's Pier, 200 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
... Game Cock, Sister Bay, 500 bu oats.
... V. Taylor, Ford River, 3 tons coal.
... A. Stronach, Manistee, 70 brls beef.
... Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
... Alaska, Erie, 21,000 bu wheat.
... Louise McDonald, Manistee, 3,500 bu oats, 1,500 bu corn.
... J. Mowry, Lincoln, 50 brls beef.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

...CAGO, Nov. 18.—Quotable at 11c for wheat ...0c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements ...ted were: To New York—Prop ... wheat through. To Montreal—Prop ..., wheat on owners' account. To Buffalo ...P. Baldwin (Saturday p. m.), wheat at 11c; ...Missouri, barley at 10c; props. A. D. Cald... and J. L. Hurd, wheat at 11c. To Oswego—... wheat at 16¼. To Port Colborne—... Dominion, corn at 10c. Total capacity ... 120,000 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn, ...2,000 bu barley.

...WAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Grain freights are firm. ... quotable at 11@11½c for wheat to ... Buffalo, and 16½c to Oswego. The propel... wheat to Buffalo at 11½c, and ... Bark Ogarita, wheat to Oswego at 15c. ...00 for the cargo ... was reported as follows: ... coal to 2 of all to Chicago at ...

...schrs D. G. Fort, F. O. King, Libbie Nau, G. Cooper, all coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton free.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the northwest.
—Seaman's wages, $3.00.
—The small schooner Orion arrived yesterday morning, all covered with ice. The Captain says he experienced a bitter cold time out last night.
—The steamer Alpena, and the propellers Favorite, Hurd, B. F. Wade, and Alaska, have arrived here, and are now discharging their cargoes.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

A lighthouse is wanted at Two Rivers.
—A three-masted schooner is ashore on the ...
—The schooner Eagle Wing has laid up in Detroit.
—The schooner Scotland has gone to pieces at Michigan City.
—The Howland has gone into dry dock at Manitowoc.
—The schooner Madonna has been pulled off the beach at Sheboygan.
—The bark Cherubusco is in a waterlogged condition in North Bay.
—The schooner Travis was damaged by collision with the pier at Sheboygan.
—Jessie Regan, a sailor on the scow Black, was drowned at Milwaukee, Sunday.
—The schooner Petrel, ashore at Milwaukee, has been got off.
—The schooner Jessie Scarth ran aground at the foot of Wolf Island last Thursday.
—The wreck of the schooner Butts was sold at Manitowoc for $775.
—The bark Sweetheart, ashore at Duluth, is owned by H. Coyne, of Detroit, and is valued at $6,000.
—The schooner Emily, of Kingston, sprung a leak and sunk, six miles east of Gananoque, Canada. She is insured.
—The schooners Ashtabula, Essex, and Etowah collided at Manitowoc on Wednesday. The first named sprung aleak and filled.
—Thomas McIntyre, late Captain of the Eighth ..., died from the effects of internal injuries resulting from lifting a heavy piece of machinery.
—A despatch to Messrs. Smith & Davis, of Detroit, says the barge Carolina, with 5,000 bu of wheat from the Strickland and 3,000 from the St. Lawrence, lies sunk at Gallop Rapids, St. Lawrence River.
—The latest relating to the condition of the St. Paul, ashore at Duluth, is that it will require five days to dredge the steamer out; a part of her ... is gone, and her wheel is broken. In this condition the Captain deems it unwise to undertake the passage down alone.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

John DeKoven, yesterday, petitioned against the extension of the track on State street, north of Lake street, under a misapprehension, and the petition was withdrawn upon the authorities connected with the railway explaining that it was not intended to make a terminus, or stopping place, but a *bona-fide* extension along State to Michigan and Michigan to North Clark street, and thence to the North Side, as before the fire.

Returning a late compliment, also paid through the Circuit Court, Aurora A. Ticknor (for the use of George Scoville) yesterday entered suit in the Circuit Court in assumpsit, for $8,000, against James Baxter; and against Isaac Myer, James Baxter, and William S. Forrey, for $9,000.

The suit which has been so long pending between Hugh Maher and George W. Gerrish, and which so many juries have failed to agree upon, yesterday came up before Judge Moore and a jury by agreement of the parties, in Judge Jameson's Court. The details have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The trial has got as far as hearing evidence.

The report of sale of a portion of the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad Company by Bishop, Master in Chancery, was yesterday confirmed. The particulars of the sale were reported in THE TRIBUNE the day after it took place.

Nine Bailiffs and the Judges are supposed to be doing duty in the Superior Court, but the fact is that three Bailiffs and one Judge are all that the epizootic, human illness, and other causes, have left for the purpose.

The meeting of creditors in the matter of Wm. Batterman was yesterday postponed on call.

The bankrupts Mann & Scott yesterday filed their schedules, which those interested may see at Register Hurd's office.

It is understood that the bankruptcy proceedings in the matter of the Post Printing Company will be dismissed, and that a settlement has been made with the creditors.

Yesterday Mr. Blackstone was ordered to pay over to the assignee the balance of money in his hands, the proceeds of the sale of railroad bonds belonging to Peyton B. Chandler, in bankruptcy.

Lucius A. Willard, declared insane on the 20th of ..., 1869, was yesterday declared sane, and capable of taking charge of his property. The trial took place before Judge Williams and a jury, in the Circuit Court.

Anetta Grant has commenced suit for breach of promise of marriage against G. Levant Hayk, laying the damages at $20,000.

Roderick Brandt yesterday entered a petition praying the District Court to review the injunction restraining the collecting of rents in the matter of Ernst Brandt.

George L. Laflin was appointed assignee in the matter of Pettibone & Flynn, in bankruptcy, yesterday.

Julius Grinnell and Frederick W. Ford, attorneys of the Supreme Court, were yesterday admitted to the United States Courts.

Sidewalk Commissioners for the Village of Jefferson, were appointed yesterday. See County court.

Trials commenced in the Criminal Court, yesterday, before Judge Porter.

There were no new bankruptcy petitions yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW—539—Bothwell v. Wolf; Court finds for defendant; damages, $200. 530—Mark Kimball v. Walker; judgment of Nov. 12, '72, vacated, and damages assessed at $4,002.82; motion in arrest overruled, and judgment. 543—Same v. Forrest; defendants defaulted, and damages assessed at $667.50, and judgment. ...—Kimball v. ... Insurance Company; dismissed by defendant's solicitor. 620—Kimball v. Gregory; jury trial and damages assessed at $4,899. 634—Kimball v. Bowman; demurrer to plea to jurisdiction sustained. 635—Same v. Same; same order. 636—Same v. Same; same order. 643—Same v. Officer; demurrer to second plea sustained, and upon issue joined on plea of general issue, on motion of plaintiff's attorney, jury called; find issue for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $1,665.75. 642—Same v. same; same order, and damages $3,887.50. 674—Hotchkiss v. Cole; continued; no one appearing. 575—Markoe v. Rinks; submitted to court, and dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 580—Rogers v. Weller; jury waived; submitted to Judge Drummond, and judgment for plaintiff. 678—Hough v. Woodruff; demurrer and defendant's pleas sustained by Judge Drummond. 466—Baxter v. O'Donohue; to be dismissed as per stipulation. 678—Hough v. Woodruff; jury trial.

CHANCERY—Scott v. Warsaw Railroad Company; Master's report confirmed. 160—Mandenhall v. Shepard; order to be prepared.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

BANKRUPTCY—2,12.—P. B. Chandler entered order that Mr. Blackstone pay over the sum of money in his hands, $7,890.10. 2,161—H. A. Hedge; ... petition of Howell, and answer of assignee to Register.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW—343—Price v. ...; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. ...—Frost et al. v. Stephens; default for want of plea, and judgment $7,000. 2,600—Baird v. Brewer; rule on defendant to plead; to amend narr in ten days. 2,601—Rossa v. Bowen; same. 2,603—Winslow v. same; same. 2,366—Rossa v. Barker; rule on defendant to plead in ten days. 2,523—Rossa v. Stock and Mutual Insurance Company; same. 2,624—Winslow v. same; same. 2,645—Baird v. same; same. 3,158—Clark v. Clark; default v. both, and judgment $... and property. 3,079a.—Griffin for use of Carter v. Manufacturers' National Bank as garnishee; leave to plaintiff to file additional interrogatories, and rule on defendant to answer in five days. 2,158—Bettersteen v. Vocke; judgment in answer of garnishee, $30.14. 2,075—Babcock v. Mo... Cord; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 3,157—Brown v. Merchants' Insurance Company; on motion of defendant proceedings stayed, defendant being adjudicated a bankrupt. 3,138—Same v. same; same order. 3,160—Union Foundry works v. Sweet; notice ... as to Stearns. ...—Mandel v. Chicago, ... & St. Louis Railroad; leave to plaintiff to file new narr in lieu, etc., and ordered alias summons. ...—Hogan v. scow Janista; plaintiff's attorney withdraws appearance. 3,643—Leopold v. Hope Insurance Company; leave to withdraw policy on leaving certified copy. 2,115—Boettcher v. Booth demurrer to plea filed on the 13th instant sustained. 2,114—Schimpferman v. Bradley; by agreement dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 3,016—O'Brien v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; same at defendant's costs. ...—Skinner et al v. Amasa J. Finch et al; leave to plaintiff to file transcript of record, and ordered judgment instead of record. 1,682—French v. Burt; time to defendant to file bill extended thirty days. 3,575—Lowmans v. Evans; rule on defendant to file new appeal bond in lieu, etc., in ten days, or appeal to be dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo. 3,442—Thompson v. Hamilton; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,306—McCormick v. Edwards; leave to file narr. in lieu, etc. 2,725—Maher v. Scott; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,276—Gould v. Boylston; same. 1,965—Rafinot v. Parish; finding for plaintiff; damages, $359.63, and motion by defendant for new trial.

CALL—36, 37, 41, 44 to 55, inclusive.

[*Judge Moore.*]

634 a.—Hugh Maher v. Gerrish; jury sworn and evidence taken.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—284—Root v. I. C. R. R. Co.; Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of conveyance.

NEW SUITS—41,315—Washington Libby v. James B. Thomas and James W. Cram; assumpsit $700; Davis & Higbee. 41,316—Skinner and French v. Skinner; papers from Supreme Court confirming judgment. 41,317—John H. Wright & Co. v. Judson M. W. Jones; assumpsit $3,000; Howe & Russell, attorneys. 41,318—Israel P. Rumsey & Co. v. A. B. Andrews; affidavit for attachment for $700; defendant lives in LaPlatte City, State of Nebraska. 41,319—Silas v. Sarah A. St. John; divorce, desertion. 41,320—Smith & Duncan v. Wm. J. Ralph; assumpsit $250; Hills & Christian, attorneys. 41,321—Withheld for service. 41,322—Clinton Lumber Company v. Samuel D. Clarke; assumpsit $500; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 41,323—Joseph E. Moss v. John Snowell and Henry Snowell; appeal. 41,324—Same v. Same; same. 41,325—Catharina Beigeh v. John Beigeh; divorce; cruelty alleged. 41,326—Moses W. Powell and George W. Getchell v. Thomas Swann; assumpsit, $800; Gary Brothers, attorneys. 41,327—Benning E. Mann and Wm. D. Curtis v. J. M. Beverley; assumpsit $600; same attorneys. 41,328—Denniston v. Upfel; appeal. 41,329—Daniel Clifford v. Thomas English; petition for mechanic's lien for $64. 41,330—Durand, Powers & Mead v. David and John Murphy; assumpsit, $1,000; John Morris, attorney. 41,331—Same v. E. Martin and G. Brandenburg; assumpsit, $500; same attorney. 41,332—John J. Sherman v. Emily R. Jewell, D. R. Parker, and Elisha C. Sprague; petition for mechanics' lien.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW—3,792—Mendel v. Stockbin; leave to plaintiff to change action to covenant; exceptions by defendant, and time extended to Dec. 2. 655—Van Oedel v. Peck; jury called; trial not concluded.

CALL—305, 304, and 306 to 316.

[*Judge Booth.*]

1,185—Ziegenhagen v. Church; rule on defendant to plead on ten days' notice. 1,021—Lovering v. Wheeler; marriage of plaintiff, Albert G. Wood, suggested, and name suggested. 2,137—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. Gray; leave to petitioner to file amendment to amended petitioner; other parties added to suit; case set for Dec. 2. —Lepwith v. Dano; leave to W. S. Felker to take affidavit and decree.

[*Judge Tree.*]

1,815—McConnell v. Jennings; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 765—Time to file special plea extended ten days. 41—Jacob Meyer v. Aurora Fire Insurance Company; jury called, and verdict for plaintiff, damages assessed at $2,083.50. 2,510—Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,512—Same order.

CALL—342, 276, and 270.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—331—Mayer & Carpenter et al.; notice of answer to complainant having been filed, and no replication, cause set for hearing on bill and answer. 713—Callaghan v. Cockroft; J. H. Truman enters appearance for defendant; ten days to plead. 351—Morton v. Goodridge; on stipulation filed, dismissed at defendant's costs.—In the matter of Lucius A. Willard, alleged lunatic; jury trial, and finding that he is a sane person and fit to have the control of his property, and decree. 3,931—Jarboe, administrator, v. Briggs et al.; service by publication on defendants, and default of Annie R. Briggs; Joseph L. Wilson appointed guardian *ad litem* for Arthur Briggs and Freddy F. Briggs, and cause referred to Butler, Master, to take proof; answer filed.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

705—Goodrich v. Lincoln; motion for injunction denied. 191—Hallihan v. Fuller; motion of complainant to strike answer of defendant, Knickerbocker Insurance Company from files refused. 250—Quimley v. Page et al.; decree; exceptions and answer by defendants; appeal bond in $5,000, and certified evidence; security approved by Court, to be filed during this term.

NEW SUITS—4,895—John DeKoven v. Chicago City Railway Company; injunction; Mattock & Mason, attorneys. 4,896—In the matter of Lucius A. Willard, a lunatic; petition to be tried as a sane person; King, Scott & Payson, attorneys. 4,897—Larson v. Freund; appeal. 4,898—Charles C. Webster v. Richard Cobb; assumpsit $200; J. H. Bissell, attorney. 4,899—Aurora Ticknor for use of Geo. Scoville v. James Baxter; assumpsit $8,000; Scoville, Corwin & Bayley, attorneys. 4,900—Same v. Isaac Myer, James Baxter, and Wm. S. Forrey; assumpsit $9,000; same attorneys. 4,901—Haas v. the Singer Manufacturing Company; appeal. 4,902—Davis & Whipple v. Allen Montgomery & Co.; mechanic's lien for $52.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

John Mehegan; claim of Frank Cavanagh allowed. Clara Purcell; trial, verdict insane. Frederick Foss; inventory and appraisement of the estate be filed on the coming in of Court on Wednesday morning; and that adjudication be advertised for the January. Julius Breidt; change of appraisers. Robert Wilson; citation to James Reid to testify as to property in his hands. David Swenk; account of administration taken, and the excused. Charles W. and Mason L. Swenk, minors; ... account approved. Mary Ann Twining et al, minors; files ... village of Jefferson; Pleasant Amick, Erastus Brown and L. R. Andrews appointed Commissioners for making assessments for sidewalk at Irving Park, Norwood Park, and at Jefferson Park. Cheney C. Starkweather, minor; final account of E. G. Mason, account of guardian approved; minor of age, and on his petition guardian discharged. Frederick Foss; change of appraisers. Ira A. Shurtleff; inventory appraisement and award approved. Ada A. Shuyter et al., minors, new statement of accounts approved in lieu of those destroyed by fire. Official bond of Joseph Pollak, Clerk elect, approved. Fred. L. Green, ... al., minors; mortgage given on Lot 9, Block 3, Eleven Addition, for $800; approved. Edward Conlan; appeal of Daniel Conlan to Circuit Court allowed, and bond for $200 approved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Booth.*]

William Brooker, alias Baker; discharged. Wm. Green; nolle prosequi, and default set aside on payment of costs. Hugh Bellman and Moriarty; jury trial; verdict guilty; under age. George Corcoran; jury trial; plead not guilty. Samuel J. Harmon; Wm. B. Hayes surety in $2,000 from day to day. Peter Boyle; former plea withdrawn and guilty to petit larceny substituted. James Tool; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and defendant discharged. Burns and Burke; plea of guilty entered in lieu of former plea withdrawn; sent to Reform School 18 months each. McGree and Harrington; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and defendants discharged. W. Clark, Gorman, and Conley; jury trial; verdict guilty; Gorman and Conley sentenced to 6 months in the Reform School, and Clark remanded. Charles Bellman; jury trial; guilty, under age, value of property, $9; motion for new trial. City v. McTiernay; dismissed by defendant's attorney. Sutter and John Huck; default set aside. Daum and John Hengl; same. Ny. Daum; John Hengl surety in $600 from day to day. Henry Sutter; John Hengl surety, in $600 from day to day.

THE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

How the Introduction of the New Automatic Boxes Will Affect the Efficiency of the Chicago Fire Department—Explanation of the New System of Giving Alarms.

There seems to be a general idea that the introduction of the automatic fire-alarm telegraph instruments is going to complicate the already intricate machinery pertaining to the signaling of fires, whereas the reverse is the truth. The old boxes were valuable enough, just as the old stage-coach was valuable, and would have remained in general use had it not been superseded by more modern machinery. The fact is that the turning of the crank in the old machines was a delicate matter; under the excitement consequent upon the discovery of fire, the turning in of the alarm was rather entrusted to mechanical instinct than to calm reasoning, and the signal man at the central office was more or less dependent upon his watchfulness to corroborate the news sent in, and define the precise situation of the fire. With the automatic boxes, there is a certainty of his receiving the alarm distinctly. The despatch is sent by machinery, and therefore affected by no nervous excitement. The man who turns in the alarm has merely one motion to make after opening the box. A brazen hook is the only thing visible, and he instinctively pulls this in the only direction it will go—downward. Let him pull till he is tired, he cannot affect the message, nor interfere with the workings of the little wheels within the iron casing. He has done all there is to do, and science is busy doing the rest. And there is the advantage of the automatic box. The interior of the box contains the marvelous mechanism, which an excited pull at the hook sets in motion. This consists of a spring, which sets in motion a series of wheels, which ingeniously sever and connect on electric circuit in connection with the central office. Each box contains a battery, a telegraphic key, similar to that used by operators, and a gong. It is thus a complete telegraph office and fire station at once, though it does not occupy more room than an ordinary box. The pulling down of the hook on the outside winds up the clockwork within, and thus even action is guaranteed. When once set going, the despatch is repeated at the central office until the spring is uncoiled. To wind it again requires merely that the hook be drawn down, when the message is repeated. The employes of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Department, under the efficient Superintendent, Mr. Chandler, are enabled to telegraph from each box as it is visited; and the condition of the wires can be ascertained, and an imperfection instantly localized. There are now in the city 135 of these automatic boxes, while 60 more are to be in place within 90 days. The fire alarm system of Chicago will then be perfect. The Fire Department's efficiency depends entirely upon itself now, and no blame can be shifted upon the helpless but perfect instruments.

The boxes are made in New York and Chicago, the gongs for engine houses in Boston. The latter were due here weeks ago, but were not delivered. They escaped destruction in the general blaze in that city, and will shortly be in place.

PERSONAL.

General Jones M. Withers has retired from the Mobile *Tribune*.
—Judge Tabor, Second Auditor of the Treasury, is visiting his home in Iowa.
—Rumor says that Mrs. James A. Oates and Titus, her manager, will be married at St. Louis shortly.
—Alvinza Hayward, the San Francisco millionaire, is about to visit South America for the benefit of his health.
—Dr. Peyton King, long a distinguished citizen of Alabama, died a few days ago at Meridian, Miss.
—J. P. Farley, of Dubuque, has been appointed receiver of the Southern Minnesota Railroad.
—The Rev. J. Brinton Smith, recently poisoned in North Carolina, was at one time pastor of the St. James Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.
—Ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, will sail from Boston, 30th, to enter upon his duties as Consul of the United States in Liverpool.
—George P. Smith, formerly of the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal*, has merged his paper, the Humboldt (Kan.) *Southwest* in the Lawrence *Democratic Standard*.
—Ulysses Mercur will resign his seat in Congress on the first day of the session, to take his seat on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.
—Caleb B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, and Charles R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, take seats in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, *vice* Rhone and Freeze, resigned.
—Governor Baker and T. A. Hendricks will change places on Jan. 1. Mr. Hendricks becomes Governor of Indiana, and Baker takes Hendricks' place in his law firm.
—Gilbert Munger writes, Nov. 7, that he is with Bierstadt in the Sierra Nevada, and says: "We work from sunrise to sunset, muffled up to our elbows in furs, for the weather is intensely cold, and we are camping in the snow sketching snow storms and snow effects."
—A. H. Reese, General Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, has been appointed to the same position on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, still retaining his connection with the former road.
—Cornelius DeWitt, a well-known character of Holland City, Mich., died there the other day, aged 93. He had been soldier in the French armies for eighteen years, and had participated in more than 100 battles, including Waterloo and those of the French Army in Algiers. He was married at the age of 52, and came to Michigan in 1847.
—The late Professor James Hadley, of Yale, was the son of Dr. James Hadley, who for many years was Professor of Chemistry in the medical colleges of Fairfield and Geneva, and was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., on March 30, 1821. In 1848 he became the Assistant Professor of Greek in Yale College, and in 1851 was elevated to the full professorship as successor to President Woolsey, who had held the chair up to that time. Professor Hadley was the author of several valuable text-books on the branches coming within his department.
—John P. Jones, the San Francisco operator in mines and politics, who has purchased for himself the Nevada Senatorship, went out from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, in the bark Eureka, which vessel made the voyage from that city, *via* the St. Lawrence and around Cape Horn, to San Francisco. He is now considered one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, of men on the Pacific Coast—his possessions having been estimated as high as $10,000,000. On the Stock Exchange of San Francisco he occupies precisely the same position that Commodore Vanderbilt does on Wall street.
—A story comes from Newark, N. J., that Wm. Hawkins, aged 54 years, of the wealthy jewelry manufacturing firm of Carter, Hawkins & Dodd, eloped last week with Miss Mattie Lynch, a young lady of considerable musical talent, who for two or three years has been very popular with Newark audiences. Mr. Hawkins had been regular in his attentions to Miss Lynch for some time, but her parents were unwilling that she should marry, as they believed she had a brilliant musical career before her. She is, notwithstanding her marriage, about to enter into an agreement to sing in opera this winter with the Seguins.

Black Sea Currents.

A strange phenomenon has, it seems, been discovered by the British surveying ship Shearwater, which vessel, having accomplished her task for this season, has lately ... party on ... The labors of the ... Dardanelles correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, been crowned with satisfactory results, and one highly interesting fact has been ascertained of which the existence was never before surmised. It was found that the proverbially rapid current which runs from north to south both in the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus is only superficial, for at the depth of twenty fathoms the surveying party discovered in the course of their soundings that there exists an under-current running with prodigious force into the Black Sea. To test the strength of this under-current a special apparatus was constructed and attached to the ship's boats, when, astonishing to relate, the boats were in many places driven along against the upper-current with a velocity greater than that of the steam launch belonging to the Shearwater. The same remarkable fact is frequently to be observed in the troubled waters of political life. There is an under-current of public opinion of whose existence statesmen are often ignorant. Trusting entirely to the apparent strength of the upper-current, they become at last confused in their reckoning, and either run their vessel on to the rocks or arrive at a goal the little anticipated at the commencement of their voyage. He only who studies the under-currents becomes a successful statesman in the end.

New Method of Stopping Leaks.

An ingenious method of stopping leaks in iron ships when at sea has been patented in England by Mr. M'Cool, who effects his object by means of what he calls "safety-plates." These plates are, as artisans say, "dished"—that is, they resemble a dish in shape; consequently, when the hollow side is pressed against the sides of a ship, the ... plate ... fits closely, and will keep water out when held firmly in place with screws. By a clever contrivance, when once the leak is discovered, ... can at once be taken for fitting on the new plate. A weighted line is dropped through the hole; this is laid hold of by lines drawn under the ship, the weight is taken off and replaced by a screw bolt; a plate, with india-rubber covering the inner edges, is next screwed to the bolt, is dropped overboard and drawn into position by the line hanging through the leak; an inner plate is then screwed to the inner end of the bolt; and thus the leak is completely covered on the inside and on the outside, and the water is kept out. That this means of safety can be made use of in the open sea, and under different circumstances, without the necessity of docking the ship, is not the least among its recommendations.

—The Boston *Transcript*, the only daily paper which sustained material loss by the great fire, presents the same neat and thrifty appearance as before the conflagration. Its size has been reduced to accommodate it to an old press and fixtures used years ago, which material was in its old quarters, vacated but a short time before the fire, when the establishment moved to its new building.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made Smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Premature loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GOOD WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MAchine for sale cheap at 61 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PHERSON, 134 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 800 West Madison-st.; branch 900 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND hoisting machine, now in use at our store. ARMSTRONG & CO., 284 State-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SECOND-HAND CYLinder boilers or tanks. Address, N. W. FERTILIZING CO., 279 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO LESSONS ARE GIVEN ON EASY MODERate terms by a pianist who thoroughly understands his business. Please address M 18, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st., near Clark, neat place, only $3,000; terms easy.
Two good residences on Twenty-third-st., near Prairie-av., south front, 50 feet each; a bargain.
Fine large brick residence and barn on northeast corner Prairie-av. and Eighteenth-st., lake front; or will take other property.
House and lot No. ... Third-av., $13,000; easy terms.
Brick house and lot corner of Fulton and Morgan-sts., $5,000.
We have a large list of houses in Hyde Park and Oakland. Also several choice places ready for occupancy by May next, offered cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR Harrison. Lots on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park. Lands near city limits, on C. B. & Q. R. R. Lot on Union Park. ROBERT REID, 180 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON ARNOLD, NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., with lot 25 feet front. ROBERT REID, 180 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS NO. 81 South Halsted-st., situated on school lands, with 7 years lease. Apply at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 137 PARK-AV.; 2-story frame, with lot 25x125; price, $5,200. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate, Room 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST Erie-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house and lot on Polk-st., near Western-av. Inquire on premises, or at 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—100 FEET FRONT ON Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near Halsted-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—50x175 FEET ON CLINton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN AND JEFFERson-sts.—100x125 feet southwest corner of Van Buren and Jefferson-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground. No. 1056 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—$3,500, $1,000 DOWN, 10-ROOM 2-story new dwelling on Flournoy-st. and Western-av. 50 feet of ground. Possession now. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, 6 LOTS ON BURNSIDE-st., ... easy terms. ... lots on Forty-seventh-st., west of Stewart-av. ... or will trade for house and lot. ... lots on Division and Crystal-sts., near Leavitt; ... lots in Holstein Subdivision; cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE 369 Calumet-av. Lot Adams-st., east of Ashland-av., 24x134. Lot Park-av., half block from Union Park, 30x147, south front. Inquire of GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., No. 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW DWELLINGS, 8 TO 10 rooms each, bath-room, marble mantels, and water in each house; prices ranging from $5,000 to $8,500; locality first-class. R. T. RACE & CO., 187 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, barn and lot 25x125 on Ashland-av. between Monroe and Adams-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—...0 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR Randolph, alley on the side. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST. LOT 25x125 feet east front on North Clark-st., between Goethe and Schiller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HURLBURT-ST. LOT 50x125 feet east front on Hurlburt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY N. J. ARNOLD, 1134 SOUTH Clark-st.—House and lot on Buddan, near Twenty-eighth-st.; has 3 rooms, 2 stories, shade, water, &c.

FOR SALE—MOHAWK-ST. LOT 50 feet front on Mohawk-st., near Sophia-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$30,000—SMALL PAYMENT DOWN, 10 acres cor. Lincoln and Diversey-avs., 3 miles from Court House. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and ... acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 201 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—$100 CASH—MONTHLY PAYMENTS without interest. Save your rents; beautiful 5-room residence; every convenience; large lot; close to school and station, Englewood. Go with us and examine; we claim to have the best house for the money now offered. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, A new house containing 10 rooms, three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ill., or 303 Seventeenth-st., Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, ... acres under cultivation, 25 acres timber. Good buildings, and near railroad, six hours' ride from Chicago. Produced $1,800 worth of winter wheat this year, besides a good crop of corn, oats, timothy and clover; total crop, $2,400, at an expense of $400. Net profit about 25 per cent interest on the price of the farm. Good neighborhood, and healthy. The owner (a woman) is going to Scotland. The farm is for sale at a great bargain, only ... or 1-4 down; balance on long time, with interest, ... This is a rare chance not found every day. Address B 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and ... miles ... the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with ... of a depot on the farm, containing 400 acres. A good ... and all ... outhouses on the premises; also a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy-farm, for which it is admirably adapted. It is known as the Sweet farm. Mr. J. H. Winslow, who is now on it, will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to make an inspection. For terms, &c., apply to S. Y. BRANDE, Kenosha, Wis., or to S. W. Hyman, Jr., 355 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—A FARM OF 237 ACRES, having water, plenty of fruit, good buildings; 30 miles from Chicago. Apply at 712 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty, a brick block of stores on best corner in thriving town on Mississippi River; now rented for more than 12 per cent of price asked, $15,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE, WITH highly ornamental grounds attached, located on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 4, 127 LaSalle-st., cheap lots, within 3 miles of Court House. ... exchange for ... brick house and cash. Also, wanted, farms to exchange for suburban lots; also, fruit farms in exchange for suburban and city property. Also, wanted, two good buildings ... in exchange for new 10-room brick basement house.

WANTED—INCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY IN exchange for bargains outside the city, or will pay difference. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., cor. Madison.

WANTED—TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS—A SOciety is desirous of leasing or purchasing two lots adjoining for building purposes. South West Side, between Desplaines and Carpenter-sts. ... Milwaukee-av. Address to-morrow, X 15, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,200 CAPITAL IS WANTed to purchase a half interest in the largest and best paying panorama now before the public; will probably travel South this winter. D 87, Tribune Branch office.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business (or will rent), in Pontiac, Ill. Address P. TURNER, Pontiac, Ill.

COZY LITTLE RESTAURANT FOR SALE, CHEAP. Apply to Prof. COIGNARD, 178 South Water-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, LOCATED AT 180 North Clark-st. Good reasons given.

I HAVE A STORE, ICE-HOUSE, CELLAR, TO rent for packing-house, vinegar works or any good business that requires such room. Rent $600 a year; long lease. GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st. or 247 Egan-av.

LAUNDRY WITH LEASE FOR SALE; DOING business. Inquire at 712 West Lake-st.

NOTICE—A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—THAT old established news depot corner of Lake and Reuben-sts., northwest corner of Union Park, recently much enlarged and improved; stock, fixtures and rent building will be sold cheap for cash; for a cigar store; no better location can be found.

ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS FOR A smart man, with about $7,000, offered in the city. This is no humbug; investigate and see; $30,000 can be made in two years. Address or call Room 1, 400 State-st.

$150 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A good-paying cigar stand. Address O 61, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY RETIRING PARTNER'S INterest paying that amount per week. Apply 210 East Washington-st., Room 28.

$400 WILL SECURE TO THE RIGHT PARTY a half interest in a legitimate and long-established office business, paying from $100 to $200 per month. HALL, 22 West Washington-st.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 32.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago, 640 acres choice land in best County in Nebraska. B. M. DAVENPORT, 185 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE for a good business buggy. Address, Box 329, city.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SIX-YEAR OLD horse, weighing 1,250 lbs., for a good three-seated sleigh or single cutter. Address T, Box 329, city.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A PAIR OF HEAVY horses, weighing about 2,600 lbs., for a good piano. Address T, Box 329, city.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—OFFICE DESKS OR fittings for coal and groceries in large quantities, by A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Manufacturers Office Furniture, etc, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 301 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 260 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANO WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO IN EXchange for good lots. M. H. MORRIS, Room 4, 127 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 610 WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent and for sale. WM. R. PROSSER.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—THE NEW 4-story brick building, Nos. 174 and 176 North Clark-st., containing 80 rooms; large dining-room, large kitchen and double parlors; first-class finish; will be rented cheap to good and responsible parties, if applied for soon. Inquire in rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROTHERS, No. 65 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, NO. 83 FOURTH-st. Inquire at 67 Fourth-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, ON TWENty-fifth-st. near street cars. Inquire at No. 20 same st.

TO RENT—A NICE TWO-STORY DWELLING, with 9 rooms, on Calumet-av. Inquire at COHN & CO.'S, 161 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NORTH LaSalle-st.; large lot; possession at once. H. WHIPPLE, 78 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, MANsard-roof brick house and brick barn, for 1½ less than it is worth; $65 per month to good tenant. M. H. MORRIS, Room 4, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1038 MADISON-ST., 6 ROOMS, clothes presses and buttery. Apply on the premises, or at No. 50 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT OF 4 ROOMS ON FULton-st., near Horne; hard and soft water, wood and coal house; everything in good order. H. J. ARNOLD, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, 237 BURNSIDE-ST., near Thirty-first-st. Inquire at Religio Phil. Publishing House, corner Adams and Wells-sts.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY—THE UPPER part of house No. 9 Groveland-court; 4 rooms and alcove; rent $20. Inquire below.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LARGE MARBLE house, Wabash-av., near business; ... houses, Michigan, Prairie-avs. S. MEARS, 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 DWELLINGS, 8 ROOMS EACH, eligible locality, $25 per month. R. T. RACE & CO., 187 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—$25—ELEGANT NEW 2-STORY BRICK dwelling, with barn, on Lincoln-st. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—$50. THE NICE COSY PRIVATE RESIdence, 11 rooms, 1012 West Adams-st. LOOMIS & FOLLET, corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. R. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, WITH FURniture and furnaces. House at Oakland near station, $75 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, CORner Harrison-st. and South Western-av. Inquire at 28 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CORNER OF HONORE AND Van Buren-sts., 5 rooms, $20 per month. Lower part of dwelling on Burnside-st., north of Twenty-sixth-st., 4 rooms. By WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 322 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, WHICH CAN BE made into suite, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board or without. These are heated by steam and every convenience provided. Terms moderate. Splendid location. Republic Life Insurance Building, on LaSalle-st., near Madison. Inquire of B. J. DOWNEY, on premises.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for sleeping, or light housekeeping, at 261 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—386 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished front room on second floor; also one front room on third floor for gent and wife, or two gents. No children.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 62 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, 3 ROOMS, 2 ROOMS. Inquire at 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room with good closets, to a gentleman and wife, or young man, for sleeping room, at No. 32 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 2 ROOMS, BUTTERY AND closet, with or without barn, No. 65 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, suitable for lady and gentleman or three gentlemen. 131 West Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—113 NORTH WELLS-ST., CORNER OF Ohio, second story, a nicely furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast and supper. A. STEINHAUSER.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bed-room off, in new brick house 261 Burnside-st., near Twenty-first, for gentleman and wife; furniture new.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED CAN be had for the winter without board at 571 Wabash-av.; house first-class.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH BEDDING AND carpets, for housekeeping; also one furnished parlor, with or without board. 482 Burnside-st., corner Thirty-second, half block from cars.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, 158 ARCHER-AV., FOR $35 per month. Inquire at 105 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A TWO-STORY house of 8 rooms, with closets, gas and water, at 519 Division-st., until the 1st of May. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND LOFT NO. 37 STATE-st.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE, CHEAP, 12 LASALLE-st., furnished and heated; Room 6. M. H. MORRIS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, AT 316, 318, and 320 South Clinton-st. Apply to L. G. HUNT, 513 Wabash-av.; between 8 and 9 a. m.

TO RENT—BARN, ANY PART, OR THE WHOLE. Seven stalls, buggy shed, granaries, hay loft. 809 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES AND BASEMENTS, 25x55, in the 4-story brick building Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Cheap. Inquire in the rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROS., No. 65 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-ST., warm, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 322 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON ONE OF THE AVEnues, north of Twenty-sixth-st., a furnished, or partly furnished, house of 12 or 15 rooms, or will exchange real estate for furniture worth from $2,000 to $3,000. Address B 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SELF AND WIFE, 3 rooms or a small cottage, for light housekeeping, in a good location within a mile of the Court House. Address, stating location and terms, A 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER; LOcation no object; yard room needed. Address, with particulars, H 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE NEAR the Post Office; will buy the furniture. Address CHAPIN, 70 East Harrison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

1 ... Board for $5 per week; best of day board ... location.

14 WILLARD-PLACE—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few more boarders; table boarders wanted; first-class table board $5 per week.

24 BISHOP COURT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, or man and wife, with board, and home comforts.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.—Two nicely furnished bedrooms, with board. Also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished front room; also a room with fire, suitable for gentlemen.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-class board and pleasant rooms at Laclede House on reasonable terms; per day, $2.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board for gentleman; table boarders accommodated.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with good board and home comforts.

332 WEST WASHINGTON—2 PLEASANT ROOMS with board.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE FRONT ROOM nicely furnished suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; $5.50 per week.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family, with nicely furnished room, for single gentleman.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND ..., pleasant location; three rooms can accommodate four persons.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have good board, and pleasant room.

ON WEST SIDE—A FRONT SUITE OF ROOM TO rent, with board, to gentleman and wife in a small private family; company being a requisite; will rent low to right parties. Address A 21, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms; $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano. Day-boarders.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE FRONT room to rent, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman.

384 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITable for gentleman and wife; also a room for two gentlemen; accommodations first-class.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE)—BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. Pleasant single or double room, furnished, with good board, at exceedingly low price. Everything desirable.

608 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHout board, front room for one or two gentlemen. Day board reasonable.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, pleasantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, at $5 per week.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, near the First Congregational Church. Address O 24, Tribune office.

NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—PERSONS WISHING pleasantly furnished room, single or double, with good board, for the winter, at unusually low price, can address P. O. Box 131.

North Side.

259 DIVISION-ST., ½ BLOCK FROM CARS—4 or 6 men can be accommodated with board on North Side. Private house.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD AND room, with fire, in a pleasant private family. Best of references given and required. A pleasant home is desired. Address, H. K., 261 Madison-st.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, with infant child. Address with location, terms, etc., J. L. HIGH, 40 Bryan Block.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN; A NEATLY furnished single room with fire and board, north of Twelfth-st. Permanent if satisfactory. Good references given. Address, X 98, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 GERMAN AND 1 English dry goods clerk. KELLY & GOURLAY, 336 Archer-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS ENTRY clerks. Address, stating experience, references, and salary required. A, care carrier No. 8.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG AND PREscription clerk who understands German. Address, with reference, O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A MERchandise broker's office; one whose parents reside in city preferred. Address, in own handwriting, SAVAGE, care Carrier No. 1.

Trades.

WANTED—8 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS. None but skilled workmen need apply. R. J. WALSHE, Draper and Tailor, McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—5 PLASTERERS, OR BRICKLAYERS that can plaster; also one good laborer. Come to Water Works new Engine Room ready to work in the morning. R. HAMMILL.

WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD BOOT MAKERS, STEADY work and good wages. Address A. WEBSTER, Momence, Kankakee Co., Ill.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS AND ONE STOVE black. Apply this morning, ready to go to work, at 289 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—FIVE CARPENTERS FOR ROUGH work. Apply at 183 Archer-av.

WANTED—A CUTTER—ONE THAT UNDERstands custom and shop; only good ones need apply; others have no chance. Corner Clybourn-av. and Larrabee-st.

WANTED—IN A MEAT MARKET, A YOUNG MAN that understands the business; board with the proprietor. 873 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TINNERS AND GALVANIZED IRON-cornice-makers. Apply to E. GRIFFITH, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS, IMMEDIATEly. 118 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED GORDON PRESS. BULLETIN PRINTING CO., 88 Market-st., basement.

WANTED—8 TAILORS TO GO TO COLORADO—wages for making coats, $8 to $14 per week; for making pants, $25 per week or $2.50 to $4.25 per pair. Steady employment. Inquire at the office of the South-western Colony, 290 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt.

WANTED—A SOBER PRINTER WHO WILL WORK for reasonable wages during the winter. Apply at 464 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 PAINTERS. APPLY AT 369 WEST Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE, &c. Apply at 727 West Adams-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A FURNITURE delivery wagon. Apply to the EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 363 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CITY SOLICITORS FOR the Improved Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. To the right men, extra inducements are offered. Call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and 12 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—400 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; board, $3.50. Also, choppers and men for city work. Cheap tickets South. Contractors' orders solicited at 39 West Madison and 15 South Canal-st. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas Pacific Railroad; 1,000 for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; 2,000 for levee work; wages $2.25 per day, and from $40 to $50 per month, and board. Cheap tickets to all points South, and part free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., No. 28 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY AT COHEN, LEBIN & CO., No. 37 State-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN TO CANVASS in city on staple goods; only a competent business man need apply. Address, references, H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, MAN TO DO GENeral farm work and accustomed to horses, woman to do general housework. R. T. RACE & CO., 187 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—A LAD FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age in the wholesale department of a book and stationery store. Address in own handwriting, stating age, V 82, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR FORTY-NINTH-st. (good situation); also woman to go 30 miles into the country. Apply 136 West Monroe-st., Star Employment office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 5 OR 10 SMART MEN for the city, to sell an article to families that will pay $5 to $10 a day profit, on $3 to $5 capital. A. RAY, 26 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—20 GOOD MEN FOR STEADY WINter's work. Apply 218 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of the Southwestern Colony, office, 290 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AGENT AT 124 NORTH CLARK-ST. Exchange Hotel immediately.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 MEN FOR RAILroads in Indiana and Fond du Lac, Wis., entirely free fare; wages, $35 winter job. Agent goes with the men; also tickets to half rates to every point in the South. Apply at 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A STRONG ACTIVE BOY OR YOUNG man to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 269 Superior-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—YOU CAN START IN BUSIness for $3 capital, and make from $5 to $10 per day. The best selling ... article in the world. Call and see it at 139 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE MEN FOR FARM work, care of stock, &c., near the city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 160 Michigan-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS FIRST-CLASS LIGHT and heavy delivery wagons and one Coan & Ten Broeke top buggy, at 209 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN YOUNG, SOUND, LARGE mules, cheap. G. W. DEAN, 84 South Desplaines-st.

STEAMED FOOD FOR HORSES—I CAN TAKE A few more horses for the winter; storage for carriages. W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ill.; office 303 Seventeenth-st.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF double and single Portland cutters, the finest ever offered in this market; also, top and open buggies, light express wagons, two-seated top carriages, a few very light road wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 550 State-st.

TWO GOOD, STRONG, SOUND TEAMS FOR SALE, cheap. Apply 461 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter by V. FREDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References: O. J. Stough, 304 State-st.; or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ... wagon, with box. OSCAR FIELD, ... Congress-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. HAVE ESTABLISHED A ... Exchange, at ... Washington-st., where parties can either buy or sell without any fear of deception. Elegant brick stabling, and charges paid on consignments. Parties favoring us with their business can have the benefit, also, of our regular auction sales of horses, carriages, and harness every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Next sale Wednesday, Nov. 20.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A POCKET-BOOK IN A Wells-st. bus on Monday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, containing a sum of money, pictures and a lock of hair. Will the finder please return to 26 Wieland-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts., near North-av., or to the Tribune office.

LOST—POCKET DIARY AND MEMORANDUM. If returned to 37 State-st., the party will be rewarded with $10.

L. DOWNING & CO. WILL DO ALL KINDS OF fancy brick work, setting boilers, mantels, etc. Leave orders 180 South Clark-st., Room 8.

LOST—A LADIES' LARGE CORAL PIN, SATURday evening, either on Wabash-av. or Twenty-second-st.; finder rewarded by leaving it at Room 1, 68 West Madison-st. W. H. HOYT & SON.

LOST—AT PATTI-MARIO MATINEE, SATURDAY afternoon, a ladies' green morocco pocketbook containing a sum of money. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to G. W. HASKELL, 1166 Indiana-av.

LOST—TWO COWS, ONE BRIGHT-RED 9 YEARS old, other dark-red cow 7 years old, large teats. Reward will be given for information or return to 139 Deering-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, 17TH INST., ON WOOD, Monroe, Jefferson Park, or Adams-sts., a child's gold neckchain, with locket, ring, and two small knives attached. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to 209 West Madison-st.

LOST—A LARGE CHASED GOLD BROOCH, SOMEwhere between Peoria and Canal-sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 148 South Peoria-st.

FOUND—SILVER SPOONS, NEAR ELDRIDGE-court; owner can have by proving property. Call at noon at 16 Eldridge-court. L. TRYESON.

FOUND—A LIGHT STRAWBERRY COW; OWNER can have her by calling at first house west of Western-av., on Sixteenth-st.

FOUND—NEAR THE CORNER OF COTTAGE Grove and Egan-avs., a pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner will find same at No. 14 Union-av.

FOUND—A DIAMOND PIN IN A WEST SIDE church. Inquire of IRA P. BOWEN & CO., ... Wabash-av.

FOUND—AT McVICKER'S THEATRE, LAST Saturday afternoon, a pocket-book containing a sum of money. The same will be returned on proving property. M. ROSENFELD, 146 and 148 East Madison-st.

STRAYED—A BROWN HORSE WITH BLANKET on; the left breast sore. The finder will be paid on his return to MICHAEL DOONEY, 365 West Polk-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoating and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF BUSINESS QUALIfied for wholesale trade, can clear $20 to $30 a day with our staple goods. Men for small towns wanted. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in canvassing for books in parts. The best territory and highest commission given. J. H. CHAMBERS, 305 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO CANvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. ... will be the only correct and complete ... and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 98 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DR. ALANSON W. KELLY, FORmerly of Kelly & Flint, of ..., is requested to call at the office of Miller & Wagner, 54 North Canal-st.

PERSONAL—IF ROBT. A. ANNETT, OF FORT Lee, N. J., will call at the office of ... Constantine, 17 South Jefferson-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL AT 290 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer, German or Swede preferred. Apply at 132 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 169 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 652 West Adams-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in private family. Inquire at store 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for housework at Riverside, small family. Apply at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—2 GIRLS; 1 TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of 3, and a small girl to take care of a child. 1106 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in washing and ironing. Private family. 671 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. Inquire at 299 Michigan-av., to-day. References required.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG LADY who speaks German and understands dry goods. KELLY & GOURLAY, 336 Archer-av.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE BEST SELLing 50 cent article in the ... capital required. Call and see for yourself. 139 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house; not afraid of work; terms easy; best of references given. Address H 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk, salesman, or porter; is not afraid of work; speaks three languages. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, CAPAble young man, of over 11 years' experience, in a mercantile house; competent to fill a position of responsibility. Best reference. Address L 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man who is not afraid of work as clerk or porter; can write a good hand, and is quick at figures. Salary not so much an object as prospect of advancement. Good reference. Address, by letter, J N P, ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN AN OFFICE or salesman in dry goods store. Best references. Address W 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as bookkeeper or salesman. Thoroughly understands the mercantile business; is from New York State, and can give good city reference. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERman) in some place of trust; is experienced in bookkeeping, good penman, quick in figures, and well acquainted with the grocery trade. Can furnish good reference if required. Address 229 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO lives with his parents desires a situation as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk of any kind. Address H 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK IN a hotel or restaurant. Apply at 115 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STEADY ENgineer; is thoroughly practical, and first-class fireman. References if required. Address V 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN of superior judgment and long experience, to look after and attend to the business connected with a large number of horses, for street car company, or other. Address D 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH HORSE and covered wagon suitable for ... delivery. Address H, 756 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS as cooks, or to do general housework in private families. Apply at 259 North Halsted-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO UP STAIRS WORK and wait on table. Apply at 27 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general kitchen work in small private family. Address 547 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family, by a good girl, who has best of city reference. Address 466 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family. Apply at 8 O'Brien-st. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a good cook and second girl; good references and well recommended. Please call at 121 Sedgwick-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COOK IN a boarding house. Inquire at No. 134 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK, WHERE there is a second girl, in a first-class family. Call at ... Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and plain sewing in private family. Apply at 388 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family, or general housework in a small family. Apply at 580 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general kitchen work in a small private family. Please address A, 16 John-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT cook in a private family or boarding house. The best of help supplied at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 245 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family. Please call at 819 Twenty-third-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber girl in a private family. Apply at 176 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SOME GOOD SCANdinavian girls. Apply 298 Milwaukee-av., MRS. HANSEN.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK. Inquire at No. 13 Coolidge-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 4 GERMAN, 3 NORwegian, 2 Swede girls. Families, hotels, restaurants, supplied at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 45 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in hotel as pastry cook, or to do dining-room or chamber work. Apply to-day at MRS. MARKS, 102 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do second work and sewing; will take care of children or do dining room work. 201 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family; best city reference given. 258 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family; can give good references. Call at 66 Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS ... light work ... South Clark-st. ... Call or address ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL—IN A private family, ... sewing or crocheting to do home. Address or call O A ..., Carroll-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; CAN do all kinds of sewing and worsted work; also teach French; widower's family preferred; a home more desired than wages. Address O 48, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A store or manufactory, or would go as assistant in a restaurant. Call or address MAY, 282 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 5 COOKS, 4 KITCHEN, 2 second, 1 seamstress, 3 housework girls. GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 161 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORtunity—A gentleman of integrity, and capable of acting as ticket seller and treasurer, to become partner in one of the most popular and best-paying exhibitions in the country. Small capital required. Address, for full particulars, J. H. ..., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO TAKE AN interest in manufacturing line; this is best location in the city. Address D 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 READY CASH, to join the advertiser in a profitable office business; none but those meaning business and that can exchange references need apply; state where interview may be had. Address R 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO JOIN A young man with equal sum in opening a first-class liquor saloon. Address N 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A RELIAble business, well established. Address O 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, in well established first-class cash business, paying large profits; will bear closest investigation; chance seldom offered. Apply at 148 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with capital of $2,000 to $4,000, to take interest in a first class wholesale house in this city; ... for selling. Address J O B, ... Building, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan Office, 581 State-st.

GO TO BURKE'S FLAG YARD FOR YOUR ROOF coping. 159 East Monroe-st.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURnish music for private parties, balls, &c. Office ... South Clark-st., Room ... J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

WANTED—300 TRACK LAYERS AND SPIKERS for Michigan, wages, $2.25; board, $4; free fare; 100 wood-choppers for Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, ... per month and board. Cheap tickets South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BIRD, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SAFE TRUCK AND MEN TO MOVE safe. Apply at 155 State-st., Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE WITH A burglar-proof chest, about No. 6; state price, and ... of maker. Address ... Room 11, 161 Monroe-st.

$800 OR $1,000 WANTED FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on ... security. Address E H, ... Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS OF $50 AND UPWARD ON REAL ESTATE and approved paper. R. D. ... LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY—WANTED TO BORROW ... on ... security ... Address J P, 67 Fifth-av., up stairs.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground, by ... GROSSMAN, Room 11, ... Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOR AN EASTERN CAPITALIST, ... shares Pneumatic Car stock for cash. Address C ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR THREE YEARS, AT 10 PER cent; security, real estate with improvements, worth $5,000. Address O 56, Tribune office.

BOSTON.

The Burned-Out City Threatened with Another Conflagration.

The State Street Block on Fire---Great Excitement and Consternation.

Finally Checked---Loss $200,000.

FIRST DESPATCH.

BOSTON, Nov. 18—11 p. m.—A fire broke out in the middle of a State street block, about 10 o'clock, and it now looks as if the whole block would be destroyed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Fire Department has just called for the engines from Charlestown and Chelsea.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The fire has been confined to one store, and is now under control. Only the north end of the block will probably be destroyed.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

The fire is now under complete control. It is confined to the store of Carter, Mann & Co., grocers, 207 State street.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

The fire in State Street Block has been extinguished. Loss estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000.

The following are the losses by fire in the State street block to-night, as near as can be ascertained: Carter, Mann & Co., No. 205 and 207, wholesale tea, coffee, and spices, stock valued at about $35,000; partial loss; fully insured.

The two upper stories were occupied for storage purposes, where the fire is supposed to have originated, from crates of crockery stored there from the burnt district.

J. & W. Bird occupied the three lower floors of 209 and 211, paints and oils, loss not ascertained.

D. Webster King & Co., manufacturers, had just moved into the fourth story having been burnt out at the great fire. Loss, $3,400; no insurance. Boston Dyewood & Chemical Company, also burned out by the big fire, occupied the fifth floor, with a new stock, which was badly damaged by water. No insurance. Danford, Scudder & Co., wholesale grocers, occupying four floors of 201 and 203. Stock badly damaged by water; fully insured. S. S. Pierce used the fifth floor for storage of teas and coffees, which were badly damaged by smoke and water. Insured.

There was considerable excitement for some time, and large crowds hastened to the scene of the fire, but the firemen and engines were promptly on hand, and soon had everything their own way. Lines of military and police were thrown across the street to keep back the crowd.

The preservation of the remaining twenty or thirty warehouses in all, was due to the fact that the roof of the building was practically fire-proof, and the store of Carter, Mann & Co., No. 207, burned out like a chimney, without igniting the contiguous stores.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—President Thiers has contributed 1,000 francs for the relief of sufferers by the fire in Boston.

ASSASSINATION.

Cold-Blooded Murder of a Witness in a Divorce Case by the Defendant Therein—It is Intimated that this is His Third Victim—Popular Indignation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Sun* to-morrow will have the following account of the tragedy this afternoon, that has caused a greater sensation in New York than any other since the killing of Fisk:

"About 2 p. m. James C. King, a lawyer, of 140 East Seventeenth street, shot and almost instantly killed Anthony F. O'Neil, of No. 50 West Thirty-fourth street, while the latter was descending the stairs leading from the office of Judge Josiah Sutherland, at No. 42 Pine street. The circumstances which led to the killing of O'Neil are as follows: In the month of July, 1868, King and his wife and children went to Europe. While in Europe, they visited London, Liverpool, Paris, and Bremen. After a stay of nine months, they returned to this city, and put up at the Clarendon Hotel, where they boarded but a short time, when Mr. King purchased an elegant mansion, No. 15 West Forty-sixth street, and moved there with his family. The following summer they moved to Long Branch. After their return from the Branch, they resided temporarily in Eighteenth street, near Fourth avenue, and then went the following summer to live at Turner's Station, on the Erie Railroad, in Orange County. There they remained until February. Sometime during September present Mrs. King commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce. In her complaint she alleged as a cause of action continued ill treatment and adultry. Her attorneys were Frank J. Dupignac, of 16 Wall street, and William Fullerton, of 11 Pine street. Almost immediately after the papers in this suit had been served on King, he, through his attorneys, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, commenced a counter suit against his wife for an absolute divorce. A third suit was then commenced by Mrs. King for the custody of the children. This suit was instituted by her lawyers for the purpose of bringing out the testimony in the suit for a limited divorce. Judge Josiah Sutherland was appointed as referee to take testimony.

While King and his family were at Turner's Station, they made the acquaintance of O'Neil, who, with his family, [illegible] also lived there. O'Neil was [illegible] company, and he and his wife [illegible] the Erie Railroad several acts of cruelty on the part of King towards his wife during their stay at Turner's Station, they were summoned as witnesses in the divorce suit. On the 17th of October, Judge Sutherland began taking testimony at his rooms, 42 Pine street.

The testimony was very voluminous, and the examination was continued from time to time. Yesterday the examination was resumed; O'Neil and his wife were present as witnesses. In the absence of Mr. Vanderpoel, Mr. Bookstaver acted as counsel for Mr. King. O'Neil was placed on the stand, and his testimony was very damaging to King. He testified to repeated acts of cruelty on the part of King, while he was at Turner's Station, and described him in a manner not very much to the liking of King, who was observed to wince and turn deathly pale. O'Neill was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but his testimony was unshaken.

At 2 o'clock Judge Sutherland announced that he would adjourn the examination. King at this time was conversing with Mr. Bookstaver. O'Neill and his wife, with Mrs. King, left the room and went into the hall. About a second or two after they had left King hastily arose from his seat and followed them. The two ladies had got about half way down the stairs and O'Neill was following close behind them. King, when he reached the landing at the head of the stairs, produced a six-barrelled revolver, and, taking deliberate aim at O'Neill's head, fired. The ball passed obliquely through the left rim of O'Neill's hat, without injury to him. O'Neill, who was not aware that the shot was intended for him, and without the slightest suspicion that an attempt would be made to assassinate him, turned around to ascertain the origin of the shot. As he faced about King fired two more shots in rapid succession. O'Neill fell where he was standing, one of the bullets having entered his breast and penetrated his lungs. King, immediately after the shooting, rushed back into Judge Sutherland's office. The Judge, who had risen from his seat at the report of the pistol, was standing in conversation with the stenographers. As King entered the office he walked quickly up to Judge Sutherland and, with his hand on the trigger, placed the muzzle of his pistol close to the Judge's abdomen. The Judge started back in dismay, expecting, as a matter of course, that King intended to shoot him. King reversed the pistol, and, walking up to the Judge, presented the handle of the weapon to him. Judge Sutherland took the pistol, though not a word was said by either party, and the whole transaction did not occupy more than a minute. Then King, without speaking, went hurriedly into the inner office, adjoining the main office. He closed the door, which he locked and bolted on the inside.

By this time, O'Neill, who had been laying where he fell, was picked up and carried into the office. Some one ran to the new street police station and informed Captain Van Duzen of what had happened. The Captain immediately went to the scene of the shooting. When he arrived O'Neill was dead. The room in which the murderer had concealed himself was pointed out to the Captain. He knocked at the door and demanded admittance. He received no answer, and rapped a second and third time. Feeling satisfied that King did not intend to open the door, the Captain put his foot against it and bursted it open. King was standing in the centre of the room; he was dressed in the height of fashion; in his right hand he held an elegant chased gold-headed cane, while his left hand was thrust in his overcoat pocket. "Take your hand out of your pocket," shouted the Captain, who was fearful that King might have a pistol. King instantly obeyed the order, and said, "I have no weapon." Captain Van Duzen then collared him and took him to the station house, whither he was followed by the crowd, which at this time numbered thousands. The crowd was, with difficulty, kept back from the door of the station-house. In the station the prisoner behaved with the most sneffable coolness, and even when the lifeless body of his victim was carried past him on a stretcher, he did not manifest the least concern. He answered the usual questions by saying that his name was James C. King, a lawyer by profession, 33 years of age, and that he resided at No. 140 East Seventeenth street.

The body of O'Neill was carried to the rear of the station-house, where his jaws were tied up, and he was left lying on the stretcher. O'Neill was about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in height. He was dark complexioned, black hair, and was dressed in a black coat, round top black hat, mixed trousers, and gaiter shoes.

FOREIGN.

THE GREAT STORM.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—Reports of the destruction by the terrible gales of last week continue to be received from sea and land. Several villages in Schleswig-Holstein were destroyed.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—A number of towns in Pomerania were seriously damaged by the storm which prevailed on the Baltic and throughout the Northern Provinces last week.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—Advices from the Provinces show that the wreck and ruin caused by the hurricane is enormous. At many ports the sea embankments and draining works have been demolished. The loss of life is very great. The damage done in the Island of Falster, known for its fertility as the "orchard of Denmark," will exceed a million rix dollars. The King has sent relief to the inhabitants, and the Queen heads the subscription list, and presides over the aid association.

The Minister of Marine has ordered the commandants of Danish vessels and naval stations to give every succor to shipwrecked crews along the coast.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Right Hon. John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament the coming session.

Mr. Bailey, one of the speakers at the Fenian amnesty demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 10th inst., was fined last week for infringing the regulations for the protection of public parks. His counsel contended that the regulations were not valid, because Parliament has not sanctioned them, and an appeal was taken to a higher Court.

At meetings held in Greenwich and Clerkenwell, yesterday, resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Government in prosecuting the Hyde Park speakers.

Eighty members of the London police force have been discharged from the service for insubordination. The trouble grew out of the dismissal of a Constable, who acted as secretary during an effort of the force to secure an increase of pay.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The English Republican agitator, Bradlaugh, has written a letter to an American correspondent in London, giving his views of the progress and prospects of Republican ideas in England. He says the English Republican Clubs will soon combine to form a National Association. He does not favor an alliance with the Communists. In his opinion, it is perfectly lawful to dethrone the reigning family by Parliamentary means. Bradlaugh claims that Republican ideas are having a steady growth throughout that country. If landed proprietors will make liberal concessions, he hopes a Republic may be postponed, since he regards the land question as the real battlefield in Great Britain. He says the agricultural laborers have been aroused by hunger and misery from political lethargy. "Empty bellies think fiercely," and it will require much more than a Bishop of Gloucester's sneer at the agitators, or a Duke of Marlborough's threat against the malcontents, to check this movement amongst farm laborers. One of them told me the other day, "There are hundreds of us want to join you, if you will come amongst us, and tell us how." Bradlaugh concludes by advocating perfect religious freedom.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Prince Napoleon has determined to commence civil suits to recover 40,000 francs damages from the Prefect and Commissary of Police who served him with the order for his expulsion from France, while visiting M. Richard, at the residence of the latter.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—In the Assembly, to-day, there was an exciting debate over a motion of Deputy Changarnier censuring Gambetta for his inflammatory speeches in the Provinces. On making his motion, Changarnier complained of the increasing audacity of the radicals and laxity of the Government in dealing with them. He accuses Gambetta of entertaining and seeking to spread socialistic ideas. This change created much excitement in the Chamber, and the speaker was called to order. The deputies on the Right tried to provoke Gambetta to reply, but he declined and only shrugged his shoulders.

Thiers mounted the tribune in defence of the Government. He protested against being placed at the bar as a criminal, and threw out intimations that he might appeal to the country. He admitted that the speech made by Gambetta at Grenoble was offensive but [illegible] that the Government was not responsible. The President concluded by demanding a vote of confidence from the House.

Deputy Mettetal moved that a vote of confidence be [illegible]. The Assembly stubbornly refused to give priority to Mettetal's motion, but, after four divisions of the Chamber on other motions, the vote of confidence came up and was adopted by 267 yeas against 117 nays. Half the deputies abstained from voting.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The Pope to-day gave audience to the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, nephew of the Emperor of Russia. The Grand Duke was accompanied by two Generals, and was presented to His Holiness by the Russian Charge d'Affairs.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 18.—Senors Velaco and Carillo, of the Mexican Frontier Commission, have arrived here, accompanied by Senor Silices, the attorney of the Commission. They invite the fullest investigation of the frontier difficulties, from Americans as well as Mexicans, and express a determination to sift the whole question, and make a full and impartial report to the Mexican Government. Senor Galindo, the other Commissioner, is temporarily detained at Monterey.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Despatches from Varzin announce that Bismarck has fully recovered his recent indisposition.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial Celebration—The Fire Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—A preliminary business meeting of the Philadelphia Centennial Committee was held to-day, to provide for subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial fund, as authorized by act of Congress, the books for which will be opened on Thursday next. An impromptu subscription was started in Committee, and in a few minutes about forty members subscribed $100,000. This was entirely a spontaneous movement among a few of the Committeemen. It is expected that Philadelphia will subscribe more than the quota allotted to the whole State of Pennsylvania,—say about $1,000,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of this city this evening, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to consult with the Mayor, City Council, and Fire Commissioners, with reference to the efficiency of a paid Fire Department. It was argued that more apparatus was necessary, and a change of location indispensable. There is at present considerable opposition to the working of the department.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 18.—The horse disease has broken out in this city. About forty cases are reported. The disease is of a mixed character, and it is hoped will not spread further.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 18.—Fourteen horses in Kerr & Wright's livery stable, in this city, have unmistakable symptoms of the epizootic, and horse owners are alarmed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—The horse disease has reached St. Paul. It was first discovered in some private stables on Saturday, but the public were not aware of its existence until to-day. About forty cases are reported. The Street Car Company have it in their stables, and, as a precautionary measure, have stopped running their cars.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 18.—A horse with the epizootic has been brought home here from Walworth County, where the horses are nearly all sick, and we shall probably soon have it in full tide.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The horse-disease spreads slowly, and hopes are entertained that it will not prevail to any great extent in Nashville. The horse street railways in the city stopped their cars to-day, more as a precautionary measure than from necessity, the companies desiring to give their horses time to rest and recuperate. The express and transfer companies are using ox teams. The disease prevails in Giles, Rutherford, Maury, Davidson, and Sumner, at points where Barnum's menagerie and circus exhibited, and as that show came from an infected point, the introduction of the disease is attributed to it. The price of hauling has advanced, and street transportation will be limited until the panic is over.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—Nearly 100 deaths among the horses have resulted from the epizootic. The bad weather the last four days, it is thought, has increased the fatality. The streets to-day are almost entirely empty of horses. The steamers and railroads bring large numbers of oxen daily. They have taken the place of horses. Some railroads have resumed the delivery of freight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The epizootic has made its appearance here, though in a mild form. The symptoms are similar to those in New York and other Eastern cities, but as the stablemen have been preparing for it for weeks it is hoped it will not assume a malignant type.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—The horse disease is well under way. The street cars are being withdrawn and there are no horses to hire in the livery stables. Provisions are being made for hauling the fire engines by hand.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Within the past forty hours the horse malady has spread to an alarming extent, though no fatal results are yet reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The dropsy, the new horse disease, has made its appearance in all the city car stables. Fifty per cent of the horses attacked are said to die, and the horses affected are mainly those which were worked while suffering from the epizootic. The stablemen are becoming alarmed, as they thought the disease was disappearing.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Specials to the *Gazette* from Lexington, Ky., say the epizootic has broken out there badly.

A Richmond, Ind., special says it appeared there to-day.

Delaware, Ohio, reports every stable affected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Inquiry at the various stables in New York, in regard to the horse dropsy, gives a more favorable report to-day. The number of animals sick is decreasing, and those that have recovered are not relapsing.

On Saturday, the performing rhinoceros attached to Bailey's Circus died here of what is alleged to be the epizootic. The immense carcass was taken to the morgue at Bellevue Hospital, and the medical staff held a *post mortem*. All the vital portions were found to be in a healthy condition except the intestines, some of which were swollen to the size of a stove pipe. The horse plague has given an impulse to several plans for accommodating passengers, but none are making headway at present.

The elevated railway on Greenwich street is in constant operation for two or three miles, and its success is now considered so well established that it is to be extended along the whole island.

Vanderbilt promises to begin work on his under-ground railroad this winter, but his enterprise will not be completed for several years. The utility and pressing need of steam dummies is almost universally admitted, but the car line managers are not stirring actively to secure the change. They have made heavy dividends out of a brutal abuse of horse-flesh, and are not convinced that steam will yield the same amount of money.

SPRINGFIELD.

Railway Reports and Classification by the Railroad Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—By the act of 1871, the Railroad Companies of this State are classified upon their gross earnings per mile into four classes, which are allowed to charge 2½, 3, 4 and 5½ cents per mile for the transportation of passengers, as their earnings shall be under $4,000, $8,000, $10,000, and over $10,000.

The following Companies have sent in statements and have been classified by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission: Gross earnings per mile, class B and rate per mile, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $9,978.55, 3 cents per mile; Chicago & Rock River, $722.21 5½ cents per mile; Hannibal & St. Joseph, $1,905.68, Class D, 5½ cents per mile; Illinois & St. Louis, $5,090.38, Class C, 4 cents per mile; Indianapolis & St. Louis, $[illegible], Class C, 4 cents per mile; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, $16,000, Class A, 3 cents per mile; Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur, $1,061.25, Class D, 5½ cents per mile; St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, $1,925.62, Class D, 5½ cents per mile; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, $5,160.85, Class C, 4 cents per mile.

Obituary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—General John F. Sale, a leading criminal lawyer of this place, died suddenly, last evening, of congestion. The Courts have all adjourned as a token of respect to the deceased.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Andrew D. Fowler, formerly connected with the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, was buried yesterday in Newark, N. Y., where he died.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—The Hon. Zebulon Williams, of [illegible] County, died today, aged 78.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—Dr. Thomas A. Welkely, Sr., an esteemed and wealthy citizen and a prominent physician of Morgan County, died in this city, on Saturday, of cancer in the abdomen.

Railway News.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—The gauge on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Sarnia and Fort Erie, a distance of 200 miles, was changed yesterday from six feet to four feet eight inches and a half. All the trains are running to-day on regular time.

The organization of the Des Moines, Quincy & St. Louis Railroad was completed at Allerton, Mo., on Saturday last. Colonel Geo. Gillespie was elected President; O. G. Allen, Secretary, and Hon. Ed. Johnston Treasurer. The survey has been completed and a good line found, the engineers claiming that the grading and bridging of the road can be done cheaper than any road in Iowa of the same length.

Burning of a Packing House.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The extensive pork packing establishment of J. J. Roe & Co., between Second and Third streets, took fire at 11:30 to-night, and is now nearly consumed. The house only commenced slaughtering last week, and contained only the product of 6,000 hogs, which are roughly valued at $100,000. Two thousand live hogs in the pens were saved.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—Steamships City of Antwerp, City of Brussels, Minnesota, and Celtic arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—Steamer Prussian, from Quebec, arrived.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 18.—Steamer Westphalia, from New York, arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Arrived—Steamers Iowa, City of London, and Greece, from Liverpool.

Burning of a College.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Illinois Female College, the property of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was destroyed by fire this evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Loss, nearly $50,000; insured for $35,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—Extensive arrangements are making at Dayton, Ohio, for the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland on the 20th inst.

—Up to Nov. 7, the iron-ore shipments from Marquette this season amounted to 856,341 tons, and from Escanaba 449,969 tons.

The south brick building, forming a portion of the United States Barracks at Baton Rouge, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Yesterday afternoon three roughs assailed a New Orleans policeman. He [illegible] by shooting the odd one, whose name was John Garrity.

The Rev. H. W. Spaulding, of Grace Church, Madison, Wis., was taken seriously and suddenly ill during his sermon on Sunday night, and had to suspend preaching. He narrowly escaped an apoplectic fit.

Early on Saturday night Wilson & Sons' silver and plated-ware manufactory, at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, was robbed of $8,000 worth of property. This is the second time that the place has been robbed within a short period.

A despatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., states that there is great excitement in the mining regions, consequent upon a general strike of the miners for an advance of 10 cents per ton. The operators refuse to give the advance. Sixteen mines are now idle, all the miners in them having quit work.

The Layton House, the leading hotel of Logansport, Ind., was so badly damaged by fire on Sunday night that the owners have decided to take it down and rebuild. The loss is heavy, but the amount is not stated, and there was no insurance.

A number of residents adjoining Rock Island, Ill., lately made application for admission to the city, which petition has been granted by the City Council, and the addition is already platted and recorded. Some valuable property is thus added to Rock Island.

An inquest on the body of Thomas Donnellan, shot in a barroom in Jersey City, last Thursday night, by John Dorris, was held last evening. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased was wilfully and maliciously murdered by Dorris, but recommended the latter to mercy.

Two men sought shelter in the boiler house of a blast furnace in Columbus yesterday morning. One, named Thomas, was shortly afterward found dead, having been suffocated by gas, and the other insensible from the same cause. Thomas started down the river from Pittsburgh working on a boat, sprained his arm, and was discharged at Cincinnati.

Thomas McNamara, a Constable of Lackawanna Township, was found dead near a hotel at Tyraville, on the outskirts of Scranton, Pa., on Saturday morning, with his face fearfully smashed. His hands were also cut in several places. His wounds were evidently received in trying to ward off the knife of his murderer. McNamara leaves a family.

A special term of the United States District Court commenced in Boston to-day, Judge Lowell presiding, for the trial of the case of the United States against William T. Weld & Co., in which defendants are charged with defrauding the Government of a large amount of revenue. The amount claimed by the Government is $1,489,000, and the alleged frauds cover a period of upwards of five years.

—The annual meeting of the Congregational Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, was held at Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 21. The receipts for the year have been $61,891, and the disbursements for the same period: To the Illinois College, $1,250; Washburn College, Kansas, $1,738; Olivet College, Michigan, $3,074; Carleton College, Minnesota, $5,000; Ripon College, Wisconsin, $7,360; Berea College, Kentucky, $27,986.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The reputation for a bluntly expressed immorality of tone which preceded the play of "One Wife" did not, as had been expected, succeed in drawing out a large audience on the occasion of the first production of the piece last evening at the Academy of Music. The play was a marked financial success in New York, where the critics, with an unanimity somewhat rare, but not at all wonderful under the circumstances, pronounced it absolutely bad, but the furious condemnation only served to give it an extra amount of notoriety, and people flocked in crowds to see whether it really was so bad. It is probable that these harsh criticisms, so boastingly advertised by Miss Charlotte Thompson or her manager, will hardly serve the same pecuniary purpose in Chicago, unless the unfavorable impression produced last night, both by the play and the manner of its rendition, shall soon be removed by a smoother performance subsequently. There is no difficulty in agreeing with the judgment of the Gotham writers as to the objectionable nature of the material of which "One Wife" is constructed, but, at the same time, there is no need of wasting whole columns of valuable space in showing why and wherefore. A brief sketch of the main incidents of the plot will suffice as well. A justly jealous wife sets a spy upon her husband's movements, and ascertains that he is involved with a married friend of both, who proves to be a heartless, designing adventuress, without even the redeeming quality of licentiousness to plead as an excuse, but who is pictured merely as a brazen mercenary. Having made this discovery, the injured wife is at once persuaded of her husband's innocence by a story "too thin" to be swallowed by any but a downright idiot. She learns that he has lied to her, and raves about his ungentlemanly readiness to resort to an untruth—as though it were a high-toned, honorable thing for a man to heap insult upon injury by brutally declaring his faithlessness. This, however, is precisely what he does, a little later on, and does it with an offensive coarseness which suggests that in such a situation a man may do something meaner than to tell a lie. In the same rude strain he notifies her of his intention to elope with his married enslaver, whose perfect readiness to take up with anybody else with as much money is lamely employed to bring about a lightning repentance and reconciliation, and the curtain drops with the highly gratifying assurance that he has concluded to content himself with "One Wife," but not without conveying the idea that he would have indulged in two if another fellow hadn't stolen a march on him. This is the story in a nutshell, and recited with as much leniency and forbearance as one could be reasonably expected to muster in the face of such provocation. "One Wife" is an adaptation from one of the latest productions of Dumas fils, entitled the "Princesse George." The rehabilitation has been effected at the expense of what little [illegible] in the original, and the adapter has not troubled himself with preserving the faintest suggestion of a moral, unless it be this: "Steal your wife's fortune and run away with another woman, if you can do it without too much trouble; but, if you get caught at it, be generous and forgiving—make it up with your wife, stay at home, treat her as well as you can, and help to alleviate her—bank account." This is the impression naturally remaining upon the mind of the auditor as he witnesses the *denouement* of "One Wife." If to bestow this much of newspaper comment upon the play proves to have the effect spoken of above and helps to draw crowds to see the performance, then we have been mistaken in attributing good sense to the Chicago theatre-going public.

The general bad impression was no doubt somewhat due to the imperfect and faulty manner in which the piece was produced. Miss Thompson is an actress of no little magnetic power, as well as force and intensity. There are, too, occasional bursts of extreme naturalness in her lighter phases, such as denote the careful, conscientious artist. Her interpretation of the *role* of the outraged wife is tinged with a womanly sweetness which would commend her highly were the part more worthy of her. Such as it is, she had studied it closely, and succeeds at once in placing herself upon a cordial footing with the audience. The only notably good features of her support by the Academy company were those of Mr. Maynard, Mr. Webster, and Miss Katie Wilson, all of whom acquitted themselves admirably. Of the new leading man, Mr. Niblen, it is difficult to speak, as his *role* of the cowardly, brutal, guilty husband is not one that affords much scope for good acting. Mr. Padgit will doubtless exhibit marked improvement at his next appearance, unless he contemplates retiring from the Chicago stage.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

Miss Maggie Mitchell began her fourth week at McVicker's last evening, in the "Pearl of Savoy," a large audience being present. At Aiken's the attendance was extremely good, and "Humpty Dumpty" as enjoyable as ever. "Schneider," with John Allen, Little Mac, and Alice Harrison as the "stars," and with Aiken's dramatic company for their support, was given for the first time last evening to a good house. At Myers' Opera House, the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels presented a rich bill to a fair attendance.

JOHN HAY'S LECTURE.

John Hay, poet and essayist, author of "Little Breeches" and "Castilian Days," gave the eighth lecture of the Star Course at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, last evening. The subject he announced was "Phases of Washington Life," although "The Heroic Age of America" or "The Character of Lincoln" would either have been as appropriate.

Although Mr. Hay did not give his audience what they fairly had anticipated,—a sensational talk of the sensational inner life of the National Capital,—he gave them something of the inner life of the great Lincoln, unspoken before in public, with such persuasiveness of oratory and finish of speech, that we feel sure there were no regrets that that which had been anticipated was not given, for more was given than had been expected. John Hay has wide and just celebrity as a literary man, but men of letters have so generally proven themselves deficient as lecturers, that not a few took seats before Mr. Hay last evening anticipating a dull sitting. All such were most agreeably disappointed, for hardly has there been given in Chicago this winter a lecture which for brilliancy of ideas, beauty of expression, and power of oratory, was superior to this. Miss Faithful was among the auditors.

Mr. Hay upon opening, said he would treat of but one phase of Washington life, embraced in the events of the heroic age of America, or those years between '61 and '65. He then very beautifully introduced a few expressions regarding the rebuilding of our city. He said that in the space of one year three cycles of history had been made in Chicago, the disaster, the ruin, and the glory. In his remarks referring to Mr. Lincoln, he said, "I do not wish to make a faultless monster of him, but he came nearer to the type of the democratic-republican than any man I ever knew." Referring to nepotism, he said, "There was never a man who gave so few offices to friends. He was entirely ungrateful to the politicians in the West who helped him to the office. This was right. A Republic ought to be ungrateful to her citizens, just as Heaven owes no duty to her worshippers for their prayers and hymns. He said one day, a gentleman came to the Presidential mansion, and tried to persuade Mr. Lincoln that he was the man who first suggested his name as President, and that therefore he deserved an appointment. Mr. Lincoln listened attentively, and then said: "Are you sure you are the man?" "Yes, sir; I'm sure." "Then," said Mr. Lincoln, as he arose to pass out of the room, "You got me into a pretty mess,—but I'll forgive you."

Referring to office-holders, Mr. Hay said "that the heart of the office-holder had its own bitter trials, and that they are generally men who sought such places only to show their attachment for the administration in power.

Mr. Hay paid a glowing tribute to the immortal Ellsworth, who, he said contained more manhood in five and one-half inches, from boot spur to hat plume, than any young man he had ever met.

Mr. Hay said there had never existed between two officials such deep and tender friendship as that which existed between Lincoln and Seward, and he said the only words of envy he ever heard Mr. Seward utter regarding Mr. Lincoln and his position were these: "I never envied him anything except his death,—it was so grand."

The gentleman closed with a most touching and eloquent tribute to the Northern army in the rebellion, describing it as it was reviewed in Washington upon its return, saying that "thus it passed on—out of the battle into peace, out of our sorrow into memories."

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Loss of the Ship Crusader—A Perilous Voyage Around Cape Horn—Three Weeks in a Sinking Ship at the Mercy of the Storms—A Gallant Rescue.

From the New York Sun.

A striking illustration of the perils experienced by seamen, especially at this season of the year, is furnished by the Captain and crew of the ship Crusader, who were brought to this port by the General McClellan. The Crusader was a British ship, hailing from Liverpool. After having made a successful cruise, her Captain received orders to call at Callao for a cargo of guano, and proceeded directly to Cork for orders. Accordingly, early in July, the Crusader sailed with a full cargo, a crew of nineteen men, Captain Charles Gilbert, his wife, and a baby only 16 months old. The run through the South Pacific was pleasant until nearing the Cape, when some heavy weather was experienced. At first the ship behaved well, but one evening, when nearly two months out from Callao, a fearfully-heavy gale struck her, straining her masts and carrying away a great part of her rigging and sails. The gale lasted all night, every minute increasing in violence, until about midnight the bulwarks were stove in and heavy seas washed the decks, rendering it a matter of extreme danger for the men to work the ship. Meanwhile the water had found its way into the hold and all hands were called to bail it out. For several hours the men thus stood in the water, waist high, every lurch of the ship pouring in more than they could pour out.

At length the violence of the gale abated, and efforts were made to repair damages. The sailors now began to look forward with some apprehension to rounding the Cape, the ship being considerably strained, and leaking slightly. The pumps were used daily, but at length became choked and useless. As the Crusader entered the Straits of Magellan she encountered another severe gale, and all on board expected momentarily to go to Davy Jones' locker. Four days and nights the crew, to a man, worked bravely against the overwhelming odds of a [illegible] ship, fearful gales, and raging seas. They succeeded in getting out of the storm, but [illegible] South Atlantic Ocean in such a disabled condition that the only hope left those on board was the chance of running across some vessel that would pick them up. The danger to which they were exposed was fully realized by all on board, but although they had but slight hopes of seeing home and friends again they did all that human strength and ingenuity could accomplish. The bulwarks were all torn away, six feet of water was in the hold, the pumps all useless, and the ship so unmanageable as to be left to run before the wind from whichever quarter it came. Every effort of Captain and crew was directed to keeping the ship afloat in the hope (a remote one in that latitude) of succor.

For nearly three weeks the crew of the Crusader thus drifted and worked, the weather all the time being tempestuous, and death constantly staring them in the face. At length it was determined that the ship must be abandoned, and preparations were made for taking to the boats. On the 8th of December, when all was ready for this last chance of saving their lives, the crew proceeded to get the boats out; but one after another they were stove in, and those on board saw this, their only hope, snatched from them. The condition of these poor human beings was pitiable in the extreme. Out on a stormy ocean, in a ship that could not float many hours, and which might go down at any moment, and without the faintest means of escape, the crew became despondent and ceased all efforts to keep the ship above water, awaiting with the calmness of despair the moment that should launch them into eternity. Signals of distress were kept hoisted; but there was nothing on board with which to fire signals, all the powder being wet and useless.

On the morning of the 9th of September, in Lat. 46 24 S., Lon. 27 36 W., shortly after 8 o'clock, the cry of "A sail! a sail!" was heard, and all rushed frantically to the vessel's side, intently watching the approach of their deliverer. Captain Gilbert guided his sinking ship as best he could toward the stranger, by whom he was at last sighted. The story of their extreme danger was briefly told by the signals:

"I am in a sinking condition."

"Shall we send a boat?"

"Yes."

Those on board the Crusader now saw that the ship which had so opportunely come to their relief was the General McClellan, of New York, from which, in spite of a heavy, rolling sea and a stiff breeze, a lifeboat was lowered, and, propelled by lusty arms, was soon alongside.

As only three or four could be taken off at a time, the Captain's wife and baby and the mate were the first to be rescued. Gallantly did the men of the General McClellan pass to and fro between the two ships until all hands were rescued, the Captain being the last to leave. The Crusader was so evidently settling down that he had no time to save anything. Many of the seamen were disabled, and all were completely exhausted, but were cared for with every attention and kindness by Captain Morrison and crew of the General McClellan. A few days sufficed to restore the sufferers, four of whom were subsequently transferred to the bark Lieutenant Maury, bound for Queenstown. The others were brought to New York, arriving here on Tuesday evening.

A MISSOURI TRAGEDY.

One Editor Killed by Another.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Intelligencer, Nov. 9.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 8, about 4:45 o'clock, Lafayette W. Groves, Esq., senior editor of the *Intelligencer*, while returning to the office from up town, was waylaid and shot by Edwin Turner, the publisher of the *Register*, on the corner of Main and Laurel streets, in this city.

In its issue of Oct. 24, the *Register* contained a most uncalled-for and offensive personal attack upon Mr. Groves, charging him with having deserted the Confederate army on the eve of battle. Upon meeting Mr. Turner the first time after the appearance of the article, in Young's news depot, Mr. Groves demanded of him the authors of the report. Turner refused to give them. Mr. Groves then asked him if he wrote the article, to which he replied that he did. Mr. Groves then denounced him as a dirty, cowardly dog, or words to that effect, to publish such an infamous thing about a gentleman without any cause. There was no pistol or weapon of any kind drawn. Turner made no attempt to resent the abusive language used toward him, only remarking to Mr. G. that he mustn't threaten him. Mr. Groves then left, and immediately reported to several of his friends what had occurred. Some apprehensions were felt both by himself and his friends, that the affair might take a more serious turn. But day after day went by, the parties met each other scores of times on the street, and not a single

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

was made by Turner. The election day came, with its excitements, and still nothing was said or done. Mr. Groves had dismissed from his mind the whole affair, regarding it as at an end. There had been some little misunderstanding between him and Sheriff Taubman, which, however, was arranged most amicably and satisfactorily to both parties. Wednesday and Thursday passed. The election returns from the whole country were in, and the result being known, everything was settling down to its usual quietness. Friday came, and every one drew a sigh of relief that the worry and confusion of the campaign were at an end, no one rejoicing more heartily thereat than Mr. Groves himself. He had been worked down by labor and harassments of various kinds, and had arranged to leave for his father's residence in the county on the 7 o'clock train that evening, where he expected to remain several days. He was moving about the streets all day talking to his friends, in company with some of whom he passed Turner several times. It was about 5 o'clock that he came down Main street on the south side toward his office. He was walking leisurely, and stopped now and then to pass a word with a friend. He had passed Young's news depot above the City Hotel, and was opposite the grocery store of E. Eastor & Co., when Turner stepped from a doorway in his rear with a drawn pistol, calling out to Mr. Groves, "You called me a dirty son of a bitch; take your hand off that pistol," and immediately fired. Mr. Groves had both hands

IN HIS BREECHES POCKETS

at the time, (the manner in which he usually walked), with a bundle of cloth under his right arm. Upon being accosted by Turner he turned partially around just as the first shot was fired. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the first was the fatal shot or not. We judge, however, that it did not strike him, simply passing through his coat sleeve. Immediately after the first shot Mr. Groves turned square around facing Turner, who fired at the very instant of his turning, dropped his pistol and ran back through Young's store up into his office by a back way. Mr. Groves stood still a second, staggered slowly back off the pavement with both hands in his pockets, and fell dead in the street, the ball having passed through the upper part of his heart. Mr. Groves was not heard to utter a single word, and died without making a sign. Turner was immediately arrested by Sheriff Taubman, and lodged in jail, but was afterwards sent to Kansas City on account of apprehensions that the citizens, in their indignation at the outrage, would mob him. He is now in jail in that city, in charge of the Sheriff of Jackson County.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

Detective Simmons yesterday arrested two domestics named Annie Crombone and Jennie Reid, who are "wanted" in Toledo for a serious larceny. They were taken back to that city last evening by Deputy Sheriff Enwright.

About a quarter to 2 o'clock this morning the tug-boat Mosier, lying between LaSalle and Wells streets, took fire. The alarm was quickly sounded and the flames speedily extinguished. Loss, $100; covered by insurance.

Last evening, about 5:30 o'clock, an unknown man was run over and killed by a team, driven by Dennis McCarthy, who was drunk at the time. He was subsequently arrested and taken to the Union Street Station House. The remains of the unfortunate unknown were taken to the Morgue for identification.

Charles De Leon Dushotall, an artist employed by Mr. Wood, No. 170 South Halsted street, has not been seen by any of his friends since Saturday evening. It is believed that he had between $400 and $500 with him when he went away. Dushotall becomes delirious occasionally from the effects of wounds received in the French army.

The eccentricities of natural history will be commented upon this evening by Josh Billings. On Friday night, Elizabeth Cady Stanton will lecture on "The True Republic," instead of Tuesday, in order to allow the Adelaide Phillips troupe to sing on that evening. West Siders can procure tickets for all the Star Lectures at Bell's drug store, corner of Madison and Sheldon streets.

At a late hour last evening, passers-by at the corner of Ashland avenue and Jackson street discovered a coal cart upset. Upon righting the vehicle, it was found that the driver, Patrick Kenny, employed by J. R. Dillon, No. 102 Twelfth street, was underneath, and badly injured. Some officers belonging to the Lake Street Station conveyed him to their headquarters, where he died about an hour afterward. His friends reside No. 115 Bunker street.

Cat Show.

The cat show at the Crystal Palace in London is generally spoken of in the newspapers of that city. Each cat is inclosed in a neat wire-work cage, with a plenty of room for the biggest of them. In each cage is a cushion for the inmate to repose upon. They are well supplied with both meat and milk. The number exhibited, including kittens, is nearly 400. They are divided into four great classes, with prizes ranging from two guineas to five shillings, including short-haired, long-haired, and cats belonging exclusively to workingmen. These are again divided into forty-eight classes, beginning with short-haired tortoise-shell he-cat, and going through all the varieties of brown tabbies, blue or silver tabbies, black and whites, pure white and unusual colors. Among the interesting animals in the show is an ocelot, or young tiger-cat. There is a tortoise-shell he-cat valued by his owner at £50. A tortoise-shell he-cat short-haired is something entirely new—cats of that marking being almost invariably "shes." No. 95 is valued by his owners, two maiden ladies, at £500. To crown all, there is a cat weighing 22 pounds without his collar.

Horse Literature.

Since the spread of the epizootic, the Washington *Republican* has been printing reports of thrilling accidents like this: "A sleek-looking, high-fed man, attached to a light wagon, became frightened at the sight of a steam-roller yesterday, and seizing the bit, in spite of the man behind the vehicle, ran away. A policeman, seeing the frightened animal coming down the street at a fearful speed, with coat-tail flying and foaming mouth, sprang in front of him just in time to save a sick horse, which was crossing Seventh street, from being run over, and by firmly holding the bit, finally stopped him near Frank Finley's store. With the exception of the loss of some parcels from the wagon, no great damage was done."

BORN.

LEON DE LEON—The wife of Mr. Leon De Leon, of a daughter, on the 18th inst.

MARRIED.

BURCH—TERWILLIGER—In Chicago, Nov. 17, by the Rev. C. A. Staples, Charles S. Burch and Nellie Terwilliger.

BRECKBILL—ROSE—At the residence of the bride's parents, 299 South Halsted-st., Nov. 18, 1872, by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Mr. W. W. Breckbill and Miss Lillie Rose.

GRIFFORD—McGUIRE—Nov. 18, Joseph Grifford, of Marquette, Mich., and Miss Kate McGuire, of Franklin Grove.

Marquette papers please copy.

REYNOLDS—GOSS—At Fond du Lac, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's uncle, J. Q. Griffith, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Averill, Charles H. Reynolds, Esq., of this city, and Miss Alice, daughter of the late J. Goss, Esq., of Fond du Lac.

AUCTION SALES.

By HARRISON & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH MERINOS

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, 100 pcs. Finest Thibets and Cashmeres in all the fashionable colors. The finest lot of goods ever offered at auction in Chicago.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
[illegible] South Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF

Condemned Houses!

On WEDNESDAY MORN'G, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Valentine-st., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office, 63 Canal-st. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

At 10 o'clock this day, Nov. 19, great AUCTION SALE of

Fine Furniture,

At 205 South Wood-st.,

Consisting of Elegant Parlor, Bed Room, and Dining-Room Furniture, Elegant Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, &c., all in good order. Only used a few weeks.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Kingsly Restaurant Building, on Michigan-av., between Washington and Madison-sts., including a large lot of fire relics. Lease until May.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auction Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

On Wabash-av.,

Corner of Fifty-ninth-st.

231 Feet Northwest Corner.
231 Feet Northeast Corner.
Lot 16 in Moody's Subdivision, fronting feet on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.
Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, Block 15, fronting east on Lexington-av.,

EGANDALE,

Between Elm (55th) and Walnut (54th) [illegible]
Lots 34 and 35, Block 4, in [illegible] Subdivision, in Sec. 25, Town 40.
Title perfect. Terms made known at the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Clothing, Piece Goods, Woollens, Cassimeres, Satinets,

WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at [illegible] at our Salesrooms, 50 and 52 Market-st. [illegible] advanced upon and the orders are to close.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale OF 264 RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE PARK,

FRONTING ON

South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., bet. Sixty-[illegible] and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 21,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.

AT

55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

These Lots are finely situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park, and accessible by DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city every day, and only two blocks each way from depots.

Fine houses already built and occupied, streets finely graded, ground high and dry, in every respect FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

Sale absolutely without reserve.

Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six months, $50 in one year, $50 in two years; balance in three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Contracts to date on day of sale.

Title unquestionable. [illegible]. For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock,

A large and elegant assortment of oil paintings and chromos, in gold and finely-finished walnut frames.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, commencing at 9:30 a. m.

The entire stock of the Cincinnati Branch of a large Boston house, commission dealers in

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

will be closed peremptorily, to meet liabilities caused by the Boston fire.

A STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS

will be sold at the same time.

Retailers of fine goods have never had such an opportunity to stock up.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

500 Army Overcoats,
500 Dress Coats,
500 Cavalry Jackets,
500 Cavalry Pants.

A large line of HATS and CAPS.

A line of CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

10 cases Surgical Instruments,
500 volumes Standard Medical Works,
300 Rubber Horse Blankets,
50 cases Pure Port Wine—quarts,

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 11:30 A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

The Largest Sale of the Season!

THE CONTENTS OF

Three Large Residences.

Besides a large lot of unclaimed goods since the fire, to be sold at [illegible] West Lake-st., next door to B. Brown [illegible], above Union Park, on [illegible]. A rare chance for bargains. Come early. Sale commences at 10 a. m.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

We shall sell

AT AUCTION,

At our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, at 3 p. m., that splendid corner property at

WOODLAWN STATION,

Consisting of Lots 38, 41 and 42, being [illegible] feet on Sixty-fourth-st., and 150 feet on Grace-av., two minutes' walk from Station.

THEY MUST BE SOLD!

Terms 1-3 cash, bal. 1 year with 8 per cent interest. Also, Lot on State-st., near Thirty-first, if not sold previously, and Lot on

Michigan-st., near Dearborn.

We have a list of choice property TO BE CLOSED OUT, situate in all parts of the city and suburbs, and invite the attention of parties desiring to invest.
T. S. FITCH & CO.,
157 Dearborn-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

REM[illegible]

HEREAFTER [illegible] and Edi[illegible]

THE T[illegible]

WILL [illegible]

NEW TRIB[illegible]

CO[illegible]

Dearborn [illegible]

INSURANCE.

CARD.

North British and Merc[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPA[illegible]

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH,

Office, 50 William-st., New [illegible]

This Company having passed through the Chicago and Boston conflagrations with heavy losses, which [illegible] and will be met promptly, without materially [illegible] the large Fire reserve of the Company, which [illegible] feels called upon to take a firm stand [illegible] safety of the public and itself. [illegible]

DIRECTORS.
SOLON HUMPHREYS, Of E. D. Mo[illegible]
CHAS. H. DABNEY, Of Dabney, Mor[illegible]
DAVID DOWS, Of David Do[illegible]
EGISTO P. FABBRI, Of [illegible]
S. B. CHITTENDEN, Of S. B. Chittend[illegible]
SHEPPARD GANDY, Of Sheppard Gan[illegible]
THEO. ROOSEVELT, Of Roosev[illegible]
EZRA WHITE.

CAPITAL, $10[illegible]
FIRE RESERVE, Boston deducted, [illegible]
LIFE ASSETS. [illegible]
$23[illegible]

WM. CONNOR, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN,

S. M. MOORE & CO., Ag[illegible]
213 East Madison-st., Chicago, [illegible]

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & [illegible]
197 & 199 South Clinton [illegible]
CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOULDINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES
AND
LOOKING GLAS[illegible]
AND JOBBERS OF
CHROMO[illegible]
Engravings, &[illegible]
The LARGEST STOCK in the [illegible]
No Delay in Shipping.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE [illegible]
Tribune Buildi[illegible]
Are nearly finished. Severa[illegible] yet untaken. Fire-proof, [illegible] vaults. English tile floors thro[illegible] out. No offices in the city [illegible] these in every first-class re[illegible] Plans of the Tribune Building [illegible] be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW[illegible]
Room No. 1, Nevada Bl[illegible]

FOR SALE.

SAFE FOR SAL[illegible]
A first-class Safe, of large size, as [illegible] new, will be sold cheap if applied fo[illegible] Apply at the office of the Secretary [illegible] Board of Trade.

FLOUR.
Choice brands white winter and spring flour, fo[illegible]
LYON & KING, Commission Merc[illegible]
183 South W[illegible]

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOO[illegible]
Newest Styles. Reasonable Price[illegible]
427 WABASH-A[illegible]
Mrs. E. J. HOPS[illegible]

MANSARD ROOFS.

Fire-Proof Mansard Ro[illegible]
UNION FOUNDRY WORKS
N. S. BOUTON, President,
Corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., C[illegible]
Prepared to furnish STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF [illegible] at shortest notice. Accurate estimates [illegible] application.